

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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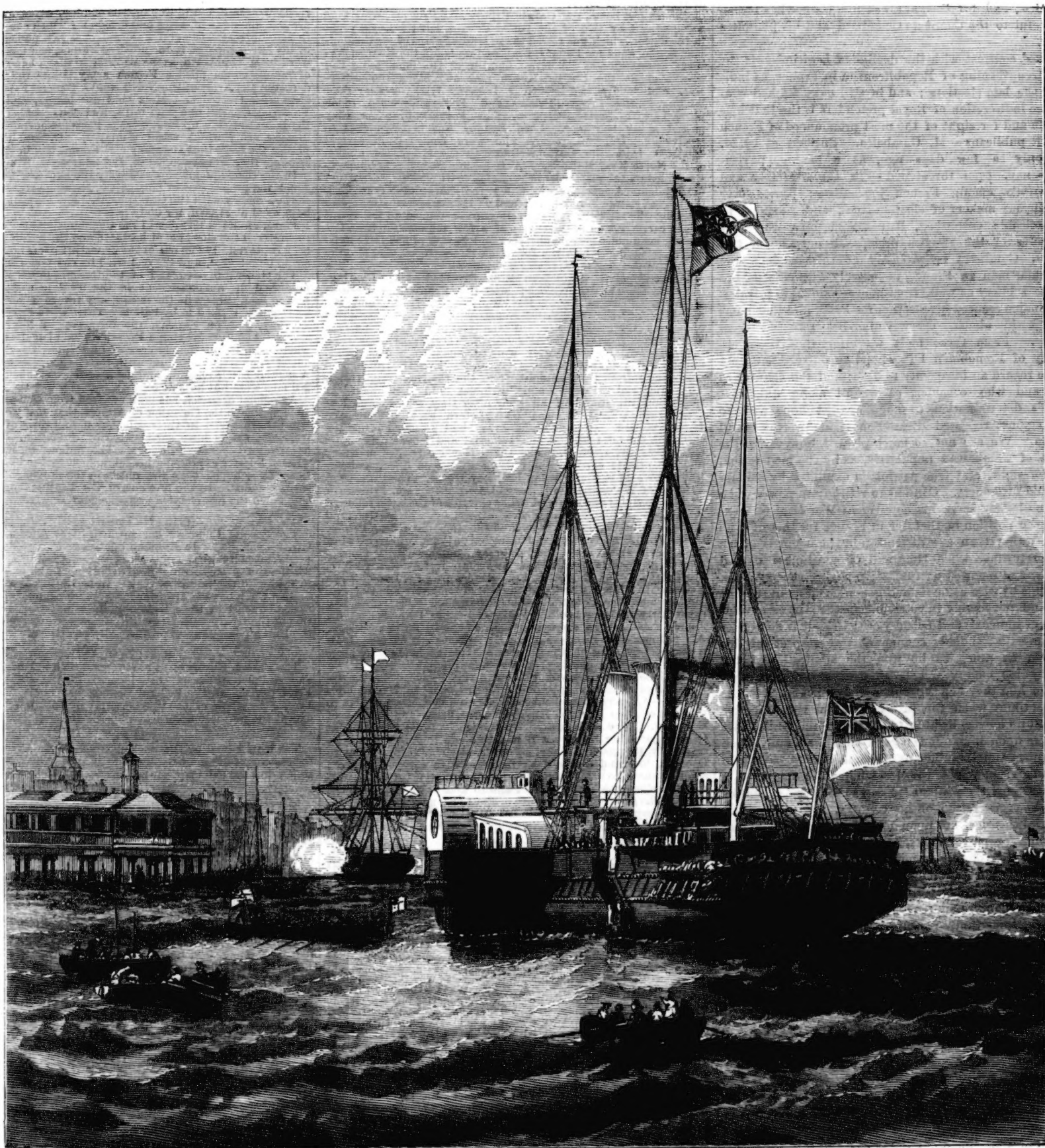
PRICE 3D.

## FRENCH POLITICS.

THE German proverb that while speech is silvern, silence is golden, is not always applicable; for there are times when to speak freely is the greatest service a man can do his fellows, be they friends or enemies, but especially if they be the latter. Such an instance of serviceable speaking is the manifesto just issued by the Count de Chambord, who, if he had been bent on discrediting Legitimism, could not have done so more effectually. No wonder that the Count's adherents in France are cast down, and the Republicans

elated, by this precious document! Well may the latter pray that Henry V. would write a few more such proclamations! Indeed, if it were possible to conceive that so exalted a personage could condescend to jocularity, one might fancy the Count to be a Republican in disguise, his latest production a covert sarcasm on Monarchical pretensions, and an effort to promote Democratic notions by rendering Divine-right doctrines ridiculous. That, at least, is the effect his manifesto has produced, though, no doubt, this was the last thing the writer had in view. It is not

difficult, however, to understand the Count's conduct, looking at things from his point of view, and imbuing ourselves for the nonce with his mental characteristics. That he is a Bourbon of the Bourbons, learning nothing and forgetting nothing, the world already knew; and, giving him credit for a little more shrewdness than the said world has heretofore accorded to him, we may suppose him to have reasoned thus:—"I have been to France, and have not seen any strong indications of a desire to fall down and worship Kings; elections have just taken place, and Republicans, not



LANDING OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY AT GRAVESEND.





Monarchists, much less Legitimists, have been returned almost everywhere; there is, consequently, slight probability of my being immediately called upon to resume the crown of my ancestors and to unfold that white flag so dear to my heart; and as for waiting, why, I am a man well stricken in years, I have no son to succeed me, and I do not care, even if I had the chance, to play the part of warming-pan for these Orleans cousins of mine, whom I have small reason to love, seeing that their progenitor, Louis Philippe, once stepped into the inheritance which was mine of right. Therefore, as I am not likely to gain anything by temporising, as I cannot lose more than I have long since lost—indeed, cannot be deprived of aught I ever really possessed—I will give Frenchmen a plain touch of my quality, and let them distinctly understand that if they call me to rule over them they must be content to obliterate their history for the last three quarters of a century; to cancel all that has occurred since 1789; to discard the tricoloured banner under which the glories of the Republic and the Empire were gained; to resume the white flag that, as has long been considered, symbolises despotism; and to proclaim Louis XVI. a martyr, and confess that his execution was a national crime. As it is pretty certain that Frenchmen will have none of me on such conditions, I will, by rendering Monarchical pretensions ridiculous in their eyes, make sure that they will have no other Kings besides me, be they Orleans Princes or any others." This may not have exactly been the line of thought pursued by the gentleman who calls himself Henry V., but some of the feelings here indicated probably influenced him in drawing up his proclamation and retiring to his accustomed life of quiet seclusion at Frohsdorf. But, be that as it may, he has cleared the ground a good deal in France; he has shown how futile are Legitimist intrigues; and he has made the path smoother for rational Republicanism than it was before. This is no small service; and for this, at all events, France has reason to be grateful to the Count de Chambord and his plainness of speech.

In marked contrast with the decline of Legitimism is the decided strengthening of Republicanism in France, as indicated by the late elections; and in still more marked contrast to the indiscretion of Royal pretenders is the judicious moderation and foresight of the most pronounced of French political Republicans—M. Gambetta. Sneered at by M. Thiers, only a few days ago, as a madman; vituperated—nay, even threatened—in the Assembly and by the sneaks among French journalists; passed over by all officious makers of election-lists; and ridiculed as an impracticable enthusiast, if not something worse, by the wisacres of the English press, with but one or two exceptions, Gambetta is probably at this moment the most popular man in France, not merely with citizens, but among the soldiery as well, from generals down to privates. His mere name secured his election for Paris, and that name stood first in almost every voting-list returned from the Army. From these facts we infer that there are a majority of Frenchmen left who, like ourselves, cannot consent to regard an incapacity to despair of the country as a crime, and who consider, as we all along did, that Gambetta's determination to hope against hope and to struggle against repeated disaster a virtue worthy of all admiration. We are not so much pleased, however, at the mere fact of Gambetta's popularity, as by the moderation, wisdom, foresight, and true patriotism exhibited by his late conduct and utterances. Content to retire from power when he could no longer serve his country as War Minister—exchanging the position of Dictator in France for that of exile in Spain, rather than sow dissension in the councils of his country; returning when time and circumstances offered opportunities of renewed usefulness; repaying sneers, abuse, and revilings by wise counsels and generous offers of support and aid—aid, not merely in votes, but in the still more valuable form of judicious and friendly criticism—it is no wonder that Gambetta should command the respect of his countrymen in peace as he won the admiration of the soldiers by his energy and fertility of resource in war, and that in him they hope to find a statesman equal to the task of the times when the present Chief of the Executive Power shall no longer be able to discharge the duties that now devolve upon him. It is a good sign for France when Republicanism and Republicans of Gambetta's stamp are in the ascendant; and not the least hopeful presage of a worthy future for the whilom "Young Dictator" is that he relies for the regeneration of his country, not upon extravagant social theories, not upon military achievements, not upon revenge for past defeats, not upon Kings or Princes, nor upon empirics of any sort, but upon thorough education, the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and their initiation and systematic training in habits of individual thought, self-reliance, and personal independence. It will probably take some time—perhaps a couple of generations—to fully realise M. Gambetta's aspirations in this direction; but it will be a great day for France when the work of sowing the seeds of knowledge is begun in downright earnest, and a happy one when the harvest comes to be reaped.

#### THE CROPS IN BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXFORD.

We have just returned from a four days' driving tour through portions of the above-named counties, together with the western division of Herts, during which, as is our wont, we kept both eyes and ears open. We saw all we could see and we listened to all we could hear; and this is the result of our observations: that a finer promise of every description of crop—including corns, hay, turnips, mangolds, and potatoes—has not been seen for years. Wheat, oats,

and barley are unusually thick and strong—the straw is abundant and the ears large; while, as for beans and peas, they are rank almost beyond precedent. In some bean-fields near Aylesbury, where the stalks last year were not above twelve or eighteen inches in height, and the pods small, shrivelled, and sparse, we could this year have stood upright perfectly concealed within a few ridges of the highway. Beans, indeed, seem to be especially fine—garden as well as field varieties; and the further west we went the better they became. In some garden allotments near Watlington, for instance, we saw bean-pods—of the long-pod garden variety—that reminded us of cucumbers, they were so large and full. The hay harvest was in full swing, and on Friday and Saturday last week large quantities were saved, portly ricks being reared up in every direction. The rain that has since fallen will, no doubt, have sadly retarded work; but where the grass was not cut it was growing fast, and would mend in bulk every day. All this is very satisfactory; but—and there is, unfortunately, always a *but* in affairs agricultural—sunshine is required to ripen and dry, as well as moisture to promote growth. There has now been enough of the latter; and if the former be only vouchsafed soon, a season of great plenty is certain, and the year 1872 will see abundance in the land.

#### THE IMPERIAL PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

THEIR Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, their family and suite, arrived in London in the evening of the 6th inst., by special train, from Gravesend. The Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, having their Imperial Highnesses on board, reached Gravesend from Antwerp about five o'clock. She steamed slowly up the Reach and brought up at the mooring-buoy off the Custom-House, near the Russian corvette *Newkatsy*, which was dressed out in colours. As soon as the *Victoria* and *Albert* was moored, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, proceeded on board the yacht. The baggage of their Imperial Highnesses having been sent ashore in several of the ship's boats, the Crown Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by two of the young Princes, left the Royal yacht in the cutter, which was rowed to the landing stage of the Custom-House, the guns at Tilbury Fort and on board the Russian corvette firing salutes. A large number of the inhabitants had assembled at the Custom-House pier and along the water-side, and loudly cheered their Imperial Highnesses on their landing. The Crown Prince and Princess seemed much pleased with their reception, and kept bowing as they passed along the pier. Lord Sydney was in attendance to receive the Imperial party, who were conveyed in several carriages from the Custom-House to the Gravesend station of the North Kent Railway. A large and fashionable company assembled on the platform of the station to witness their departure for London. A special train, under the charge of Mr. Eborall, the manager, was in readiness; and on their Imperial Highnesses reaching the railway they were at once conducted to the Royal saloon carriage, and in the course of a few minutes the train left the station amidst general cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The streets along which the Royal carriages passed, and also the vicinity of the station, were much thronged.

Their Imperial Highnesses were expected at the Charing-cross station at five o'clock; and the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and the members of the Prussian Embassy (with the exception of Count Bernstorff) were at the station for the purpose of receiving their illustrious relatives. Owing to some tidal misadventure, however, they were doomed to a long wait, during which they took possession of the reception-room, and had some refreshment brought from the Charing-cross Hotel. The Imperial Prince and Princess did not land at Gravesend till just half an hour after they were expected at Charing-cross, and it was 6.30 before they got to the London station. A considerable crowd had gathered inside the station in the interval, and the Imperial and Royal party were enthusiastically received. The three Royal carriages in livery and the private carriages in waiting were soon filled, and the party drove off to the Prussian Embassy House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia occupied one carriage. The children of the latter followed in another. Mlle. de Bülow was in attendance on her Imperial Highness, and Count Seckendorff on the Imperial Crown Prince. Count Eulenberg, the Imperial Maréchal de Cour, had arrived a few days previously to make the necessary arrangements. The reception at Prussia House was very simple. Countess Victoria Bernstorff, Count Bernstorff's daughter, presented the Crown Prince with a laurel wreath, and repeated some verses in German. Her little brother, Count Johnnie, also recited some verses, and some thirty of his schoolfellows, belonging to Percy School, St. John's-wood, sang a short part-song composed for the occasion. After dinner some members of the Liederkreis and German Gymnastic Society sang on the terrace behind the house. A large number of persons, chiefly Germans, were present.

The following statement regarding the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany appeared in large type in Wednesday's *Times*:—"A very natural mistake has been made with respect to the visit of their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Germany. They were invited by the Queen to be her guests at Osborne, and her Majesty will receive them there, as had been originally proposed. They, however, desired, before going to Osborne, to spend a few days in London to renew many old acquaintances, to accept the public congratulations after the toils and anxieties both have endured, and to honour by their presence some of the great entertainments of the London season. The visit of their Imperial Highnesses to her Majesty will be paid at the date which had been from the first appointed by the Queen."

**EPPING FOREST**—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, it was reported that steps were being actively taken by them, under the direction of one of their commissioners and in conjunction with the finance committee of the Common Council, to resist the alleged illegal inclosure by Lord Cowley of land at Wanstead Flats, in the vicinity of the City of London Cemetery, and of which they (the commissioners) claim to possess forestal rights. The matter is likely to be fully gone into at the next meeting of the Court of Common Council. The Commissioners received, on Tuesday, a letter of thanks from the inhabitants of Hackney, through their vestry clerk, for their "noble determination to aid the poor and defenceless commoners in their resistance to the proposed encroachments." A deputation waited upon Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday, and urged that, pending the proposed inquiry into the rights of the Crown over Epping Forest, the bill now before Parliament ought to provide that there should be no further encroachments. It was also pointed out that the Commissioners should enjoy the confidence of the public. The Premier promised to give the subject his best consideration, and expressed great anxiety to secure to the people their just rights in the forest property. The bill relating to Epping Forest, brought in by Mr. Ayrton and Mr. W. H. Gladstone, provides that a Commission shall be appointed to inquire into and report upon rights and claims over the forest, and to ascertain whether any unlawful inclosures have been made. The Commissioners are to have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to inspect documents, and after having finished inquiries they are to prepare and settle a scheme for the disafforesting of Epping Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands of the forest. The Commissioners are to make preliminary and special reports at any time, in particular with regard to any special arrangements with landowners or others as to their rights which the Commissioners may recommend, and are to make a final report within two years from the date of their appointment.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

It is expected that Paris will soon be released from the state of siege, a consultation on the subject having taken place on Tuesday between M. Thiers and General Ladmirault, the governor of the city. At the sitting of the National Assembly M. Jules Favre strongly denounced the author of a letter, first published in Italian and German papers, and said to have been sent by M. Thiers to the Pope, which he described as apocryphal, and expressed his surprise that anyone could have believed it to have been written by the chief of the Executive. The Minister of Marine gave a flat contradiction to a statement in the *Liberté* that 1500 women had been transported to Cayenne without trial.

The Comte de Chambord has left Paris, and will very shortly return to Frohsdorf. The statement that his interview with the Orleans Princes has been postponed is confirmed. The Comte's manifesto is expected greatly to strengthen the pure Republican party, which many of his supporters are likely to join. It is regarded as an utter disruption of the old Legitimist party.

The army has voted everywhere for the Republican candidates. At Paris M. Gambetta obtained 1787 military votes; General de Cissey, 1319; and M. Wolowski, 1079. It is announced that Gambetta, who has been elected in three departments, will decide upon representing the Var or the Bouches du Rhone, thus leaving one seat vacant for Paris; at the same time, it is said that he will recommend the electors of the capital to bestow their suffrages upon M. Ranc, who aided him during his dictatorship. M. Gambetta has addressed a letter, dated the 6th inst., expressing joy at the result of the elections. He says it shows that France has decided for the good cause, and that she is determined to make every effort to reconquer the grand position from which Monarchy caused her to fall. This will of the country imposes upon Republicans great duties. It is from a Republican Government that France hopes for and expects her regeneration. "Let us, therefore, all labour without ceasing, with firmness and moderation, ability and wisdom, to render the Republic, which no honest man now distrusts, a port where our unfortunate country may repose at last, after all the storms it has gone through. For this purpose let us repudiate all excesses; let us be united, firm, vigilant, and, especially, moderate and patient. A great future will then be in store for our principles." M. Gambetta is about, it is said, to establish a newspaper called the *Patriot*, and General Faidherbe will be one of the contributors.

General Faidherbe, having been elected as a deputy by three departments—viz., in the Nord, Pas de Calais, and Somme—has requested the electoral committees of Lille, Arras, and Amiens to arrange among themselves and decide for which constituency he is to take his seat. General Faidherbe has just published a history of the late campaign in the north of France, and has dedicated the work to M. Gambetta, as the Minister to whom he owes the honour of having commanded a French army before the enemy. The defeat of the Army of the North would, General Faidherbe thinks, have been averted had Metz held out longer, and kept Prince Frederick Charles under its walls, and thus enabled the Army of the Loire to follow up its successes, Paris meanwhile daily harassing the army which was besieging it. General Faidherbe expresses the hope that Germany and France will in time forget the struggle they were engaged in, and be fraternally united.

In the *Official Journal* of Tuesday the new law is published by which the proprietors of newspapers are again required to deposit caution-money with the Government. For Paris the amount has been fixed at 24,000fr. for daily papers.

Ferré, an active member of the Commune and the alleged prime promoter of the shooting of hostages and the burning of Paris, has been captured. 16,000 out of the 32,000 prisoners now in Versailles are to be released, and the rest tried by court-martial.

The General in command of the German forces at Amiens has published an announcement in the local journals that, stones having been thrown at the troops, any future attacks of the same kind will be replied to by bullets. There was a report in Paris, on Tuesday, that, on Sunday, the Bavarians at Nogent-sur-Marne stopped a train conveying a French regiment of the Line to Lyons, whereupon, before the officers could interpose, the Frenchmen got out of the carriages and set upon the Germans with their swords. A regular battle ensued, and before order could be restored some 200 men were put hors de combat.

An official despatch has been received from General Lallemand announcing to the Governor of Algiers that many of the Kabyle tribes have given in their submission, and three of the principal insurgent chiefs have surrendered at discretion. The General has detained them as prisoners. The famous Sheikh Haddad has written a letter expressing his submission to the French authorities. It is hoped that the revolt in the province of Algiers will soon be ended. In the province of Constantine the work of putting down the insurrection proceeds more slowly.

##### THE NETHERLANDS.

The Second Chamber has ratified, by 34 votes against 30, the treaty concluded with England relative to the cession of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea, and rejected, by 36 votes against 28, the treaty concerning the execution of the one entered into in 1858 with the Sultan of Siak. In last Saturday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that, in consequence of the rejection of the Siak treaty, the consideration of the treaty with Great Britain concerning immigration into the Dutch possessions is provisionally postponed.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The French Government having paid Switzerland 2,000,000fr. as an instalment of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of the French prisoners, the Federal Council has resolved to restore to France the whole of the war material of the Army of the East except the portable firearms.

##### ITALY.

The loan issued by the Société Générale du Crédit Provincial for the construction of Sardinian railways has been covered several times, and the subscription-list has been closed.

##### SPAIN.

The Congress held a sitting on Tuesday night, at which there was a very stormy discussion upon a proposal of Senor Candau to afford the Government all the support it might require to put an end to the insurrection in Cuba. The motion was adopted by 122 votes nem. con., all the members of the Opposition abstaining from voting.

A Royal decree, accepting the resignation of Senor Moret as Minister of Finance and appointing Senor Sagasta as Minister of Finance ad interim, was afterwards read.

##### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Delegation, on Wednesday, approved, without debate, the increased Estimates required for raising the Austrian Legation at Berlin to the rank of an Embassy. The Delegation then began the debate upon the Estimates of the Ministry of War. The War Minister stated that he had effected all possible savings, but the equipment of 800,000 men required by the new army law necessitated an increasing expenditure. He announced that at the present time he was in a position to place 650,000 men on a war footing. Count Beust said that the armament of a State is necessary in order to repel any injustice by means of one's own military power. The present quiet time was precisely the right moment for carrying out army organisation, because that course now was not liable to cause mistrust. Count Beust added—Both the army and the people are convinced that war is a misfortune; but in the army there exists a feeling that Austria-Hungary, if forced into war, must not make another unsuccessful campaign.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

In New York the Orangemen recently determined to celebrate July 12 by a procession. The Ribbonmen determined by force to



prevent them carrying out their purpose. Both sides being armed, fears of a disturbance were excited. Last Sunday the Catholic clergy exhorted their congregations not to attack the procession. On Monday the police authorities issued an order forbidding the procession. This excited the public mind, it being regarded as an unjust interference with popular rights; but the Orange lodges decided to abandon the procession, and on Tuesday night the police order was revoked, and Governor Hoffman issued a proclamation guaranteeing full protection to the procession. The procession, under the protection of the police and military, paraded at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, but was several times assailed by the Catholics. The military fired upon the rioters, and it is reported that over sixty were killed and many wounded. Ten soldiers and six policemen were killed. At midnight the city was quiet. About 150 rioters were arrested.

## INDIA.

The latest Cabul news represents the Ameer's army as furious at the death of Feramorz, and with difficulty restrained from killing Aslam Khan. Yakoub Khan professes the utmost willingness now to trust his father and go to Cabul. A cordial reconciliation is very probable.

## PROCLAMATION BY HENRI V.

The Comte de Chambord has addressed a proclamation to the French people, of which the following are the most important passages:—

"Frenchmen! I am in your midst. You have opened the gates of France to me, and I have been unable to deny myself the happiness of revisiting my country. But I will not by a prolonged stay afford fresh pretexts for agitating the public mind and causing disturbances at the present moment. I quit, therefore, this Chamber, which was your gift, and of which I have proudly borne the name for forty years of exile. On taking my departure I am desirous of telling you that I do not separate myself from you; France knows that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I decline the duties it imposes upon me in regard to her. With God's help, we shall all found together, when you wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralisation and local franchises, a government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give as a guarantee for those public liberties to which every Christian people has a right universal suffrage honestly exercised and the control of the two Chambers; and we shall resume the national movement of the end of the last century, while restoring to it its real character.

"Frenchmen, I am ready to do anything to aid my country in rising from its ruins and in reassuming its rank in the world; the only sacrifice which I am not prepared to make is that of my honour. I am and wish to be in harmony with the time in which I live; I pay a sincere homage to its greatness of every kind, and whatever may have been the colour of the flag under which our soldiers marched, I have admired their heroism, and rendered thanks to God for all that their bravery has added to the treasure of the glories of France. Between you and me there must subsist no misunderstanding or suppressed thought. No, I will not be silent because ignorant or credulous people have spoken of privileges, of absolutism, of intolerance, and of I know not what besides—of tithes, of feudal rights, phantoms which the most audacious bad faith seeks to conjure up before your eyes. I will not allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and Joan of Arc to be torn from my hands. It is with that flag that your national unity was made; it was with that flag that your forefathers, led by mine, conquered that Alsace and Lorraine whose fidelity will be our consolation in our misfortunes.

"Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the white flag." It is stated that some of the Comte de Chambord's adherents have drawn up a manifesto announcing their intention to accept the tricoloured flag, notwithstanding their chief's repudiation of it. This, we are told, has led to a further division in the party; but the Legitimist newspaper, the *Gazette de France*, denies that any schism has occurred. It says:—"The fusion which had been so completely effected must continue to subsist under any circumstances. The fusionists must preserve their ranks intact. Socialism is more threatening than ever, and the entry of the Reds into the Chamber, with M. Gambetta at their head, will give it fresh strength. We must be ready to save the country from this peril; that must be our objective point. Perhaps, amid the changes of the conflict, a solution will arise from the point whence it is least expected."

**WRECK ON THE CORNISH COAST.**—A boat was observed, about four miles from the shore, at Bude Haven, Cornwall, on the 8th inst., with a signal of distress flying. She tacked about several times, as if intending to make Bude; and, as she was evidently in great danger, the Elizabeth Moore Garden life boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was launched. The breakers were quick and "nasty," with a ground sea on. Twice the life-boat was beaten back by the seas. The heart of one of the crew failed him; he declined to make any further attempt, and was put ashore. His place was readily supplied, and, after nearly an hour's labour, success attended the men's perseverance, and the craft in distress was reached. She proved to be the Hattie, a yacht belonging to Abel Tillett, Esq., of Norwich, who was on board with two men. Mr. Tillett and the two men were taken into the life-boat, and the yacht was taken in tow for Bude; but in coming through the breakers she capsized and filled. The life-boat, however, with her crew and the three rescued men, reached the shore in safety. The life-boat behaved admirably, and gave great satisfaction, and the service is spoken well of.

**THE BALLOT BILL.**—On Monday night a public meeting was held at St. James's Hall in support of the Ballot Bill, especially of the clauses relating to Parliamentary election expenses, and also of Sir Charles Dilke's amendment for extending the hours of polling. The attendance was not very considerable. In the absence of Mr. William Allen (secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers), who had been expected to fill the chair, Mr. Christie, late British Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, was, on the motion of Mr. Shipton, elected to that office. The chairman said he voted thirty years ago for the ballot, and he was as firm a believer in it as ever. He earnestly hoped that the present Session would not conclude without the success of Mr. Forster's bill being permanently secured. The proposition to transfer from candidates to boroughs and counties the expenses of elections he looked upon as most important. It would do away with a very considerable impediment to the candidature of men who strove to enter Parliament through the force, not of money but of character and reason, and in that sense it would be an especial boon to working men. It would conduce to economy in elections, for boroughs and counties, when loaded with the expenses, would exercise a keen supervision over those expenses, whereas now returning officers felt comparatively little scruple in making liberal charges as against individual candidates. As to the proposal to extend the hours of polling, there could surely be no reasonable objection to what would give additional facilities and convenience to the electors to record their votes. Mr. George Oiger moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting approves of the provisions of the Elections Bill, and trusts that the Government will spare no effort to render the whole of that measure law before the close of the Session." He argued that purity of election was impossible, so far as unaided working men, small tradesmen, and a number of other unimportant men were concerned, without the protection of the ballot. Mr. Pratt seconded the resolution, which, having been spoken to by Mr. Conyngham, late M.P. for Brighton, and Mr. Nuttall, of Birmingham, was carried with one dissentient. Mr. Shipton moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting trusts that all members will support Sir Charles Dilke's amendment for extending the hours during which the poll is taken." Mr. Hall, of Brighton, seconded, and Mr. Bright supported the motion, which was also carried. Mr. Lusk, Mr. Staines, and Mr. James Acland spoke to the last resolution, which was also carried, as follows:—"That this meeting attaches special importance to the clauses in the bill which relate to the expenses of Parliamentary elections, and would regard it as seriously detrimental to the public interest if the Ministry were to let slip the opportunity of effecting a reform which has long been urgently demanded." Mr. Acland observed that it was now too late to argue the necessity and justice of the ballot. Fifty years of argument ought to suffice, if right. If Mr. Forster's bill was carried, he predicted that it would be one of popularity; and, depend upon it, working men would now secure direct representation. A fourth resolution, touched in these terms, was adopted, namely:—"That this meeting is in favour of the Government's proposal to let slip the opportunity of effecting a reform which has long been urgently demanded." A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE AND ARMY.

It will be long, doubtless, before men will know what to think or believe about that sudden collapse of the military power of France of which we are approaching the ever-memorable anniversaries. It might not be difficult, perhaps, to refer effects to causes. The French Empire fell because its whole administration was corrupt. But so simple an explanation, plausible as it may seem to the lookers-on, will not satisfy the persons or parties responsible for the catastrophe. That the blame may rest with them all is no reason why they should not strive to lay it at each other's door. So far as there is any power in mutual attack and recrimination, the great national disaster will be nobody's or everybody's fault. But, in the end, we should not be surprised if the verdict of after ages were to be founded rather on the reports of impartial eye-witnesses and on the estimates of conscientious observers, than on all the angry arguments of interested parties. The first page of recent French military history was contributed by General Trochu in that two days' speech in which he vindicated his conduct during the closing period of the Empire and the siege of Paris. In this he complained of the hostility evinced against him by the Empress-Regent and by the Minister for War; and the latter, General Montauban, Count of Palikao, replies to Trochu's statements by a letter addressed to the President of the Assembly, which has just been made public.

The Emperor's famous words, "*Tout peut se rétablir*," gave the key-note as to the fate of the French Army after Worth and Forbach. M'Mahon had lost the first French line and abandoned the second. Bazaine was shut up at Metz, after vainly struggling to cut his way through the enemy. Under such circumstances, Trochu conceived that the whole war should be reduced to the defence of Paris, with M'Mahon's army hovering at a distance round the capital till it gathered strength to come to the rescue. His plan was laid before the Emperor's Council at Châlons; it was approved and entrusted to Trochu himself for execution. Trochu, however, found himself, on arriving at Paris, in a subordinate position. His scheme clashed with the views of the War Minister, which were also those of the Empress-Regent and of her Cabinet, who held at that moment the supreme power. General Palikao's own plan was to reinforce M'Mahon at Châlons, so as to enable him to defend the line of the Marne, and even to recover lost ground on the Meuse and the Moselle, eventually advancing to the relief of Bazaine at Metz. That Trochu's strategy might have been more successful than that of the Minister, which led straight to the disaster of Sedan, we would not undertake to affirm; but the evident fact is that both Trochu himself and the Emperor's Council, in whose name he spoke, were utterly ignored. By Palikao's own admission, Trochu was "taught his place," "it being the habit of the Minister never to discuss with his subordinates when he had orders to give them." Palikao alone is therefore answerable for the plan of campaign which lost M'Mahon's army on the Meuse. He, however, complains that precisely at the moment in which he was bent on forwarding all his forces to Châlons, Trochu not only came back from that camp without orders, but brought back with him eighteen battalions of Paris Mobiles, "whose innate gallantry under fire," the General says, "would have performed prodigies against the enemy in the open." What undisciplined rabble these "Paris boys" showed themselves at Châlons we learned at the time from a score of correspondents who witnessed their exploits; and Palikao himself does justice on them when he complains that Trochu's return not only deprived M'Mahon of a most effective corps, but also endangered the peace of Paris by bringing back a "phalanx of revolutionists." Trochu, too, he says, made matters infinitely worse by a proclamation in which he asserted that "the Mobiles had a right to be and to stay in Paris." Possibly both Generals were right, each from his own point of view; and the mischief arose as much from a conflict of opinion as from a collision of authority. The division, however, was not merely between them, but between the Government in Paris and the Government in the field—the Empress's and the Emperor's. The former deemed it impossible that the Emperor could ever return to Paris except as a conqueror; and, if victory were out of the question, they flattered themselves that by a heroic self-sacrifice the doomed Monarch might at least win for his son a throne which was irreparably lost for himself. The views of the Paris Cabinet prevailed, the Emperor consented to self-immolation, and advanced with the army upon Sedan; but his breakdown was so complete that it involved the ruin of the Regency and of the dynasty as well.

With respect to Sept. 4 in Paris, we really do not know that either of the two Generals can look back to his conduct with complacency. Trochu, who had assured Palikao of his "respectful devotedness," did not fail, indeed, to ride forth into the streets of Paris with a view, as he tells us, to drawing his sword in defence of the Regency. But he was unable to force his horse through the throng, and was thus condemned to inaction till he met Jules Favre, who persuaded him to accompany him to the Hôtel de Ville, where a Provisional Government was formed, of which Trochu accepted, or, as he himself asserts, "demanded," the Presidency. Palikao had on the morning of that day to attend the Council of Ministers, and subsequently the sitting of the Legislative Body. He withstood a violent attack of the mob, from which he made his escape with difficulty; and, upon repairing to the Tuileries at three in the afternoon, he found the Empress gone and the rabble in possession of the palace. None of the Ministers had been with the Regent during the day. There may be nobody to blame in all this. French Governments have repeatedly fallen before without one blow being struck in their defence. The coincidence that all available men were absent from the right place at the right time is, however, sufficiently striking. That Trochu should have engaged to stand by the Government in the morning and joined the Revolution in the afternoon is sufficiently melancholy. But he belonged to the Opposition; he had been driven out of all patience by real or fancied ill-treatment; and he may, perhaps, have flattered himself that his own plan would have a better chance of saving the Empire than that of the Minister, till all at once he found it was too late; the Empire was overthrown, and he made common cause with the Republicans. But Palikao's oversight in not thinking, before all things, of the Empress is an even less explicable phenomenon.

General Palikao's assertion that Trochu abetted the Paris Mobiles in their resistance to superior order charges Trochu with a very serious breach of discipline. But the fact is, that throughout the whole of these transactions Trochu maintains that he was acting under the Emperor's orders, and possessed an authority which he fancied, was to supersede all others. He went to Paris in pursuance of his scheme of defending the capital, which the Emperor's Council had adopted, and which necessarily required the submission and co-operation of all the forces of the Empire. There were dissension and anarchy between the two factions of the Imperial Government—the one within, the other without, the walls of Paris. Each of the Generals representing one of these factions expected the other to give way. Each of them had his own views as to the means by which the Empire could best be saved. But the Empire was for the time a House divided against itself, and it fell by the very men and by the very means which were expected to support it.—*Times*.

**THE PARTY IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH** led by Dr. Dollinger calls itself Old Catholic, while those who seceded in 1846 with Johannes Ronge call themselves Neo Catholics.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The mortality from smallpox has at last sensibly diminished. The Registrar-General reports that the deaths last week were 164—71 fewer than in the previous week, and the lowest weekly number since January. The deaths in the last six weeks respectively have been—229, 245, 240, 232, 235, and 164. The annual rates of mortality in the following places, per 1000 of the population, were:—Norwich, 12; Wolverhampton, 13; Hull, 15; Nottingham and Portsmouth, 16; Bristol, 17; London, Birmingham, Leicester, Leeds, and Sheffield, 19; Dublin, 20; Edinburgh, 21; Bradford, 24; Salford, 25; Liverpool and Manchester, 26; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30; Glasgow, 34; and Sunderland, 43.

## PARISIAN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

M. FREDERICK LEMAITRE, the great actor, who more than thirty years ago delighted the frequenters of French plays at the Olympic Theatre by his performance of Robert Macaire, and who now, although in his "chair days," is still compelled with decayed powers to strut his hour on the stage, has appeared as a plaintiff against his landlord, in the Arbitral Court of the 3rd Arrondissement, to ask for a remission of a portion of rent in consequence of the *vis major* which annihilated his professional earnings during the siege of Paris. It being desired that the jurisdiction of these courts should be rapid and summary, it is expressly enacted that counsel shall not appear before them. The consequence is that a very low class of limbs of the law, who advertise themselves as *legistes*, or *hommes d'affaires*, have the monopoly of the business. M. Lemaitre's landlord was represented by one of these. The veteran actor pleaded his own cause. In an early stage of the case a jurymen manifested sympathy for the plaintiff by observing that the theatrical profession had suffered more than any other from the war. This is very true. Not only did General Trochu shut up all the theatres during the siege, but for a long period afterwards it was the fashion to deprecate all public amusement because the "country was in mourning." M. Frederick Lemaitre's case is a type of hundreds of others now going on. The landlords assume that their rights are as sacred as those of the throne and the altar, and that nothing but a humiliating confession, supported by evidence of extreme poverty, can entitle the tenant to any mercy. The notion does not enter into the mind of the Paris landlord that he should in any degree share the losses of the tenant, who, by the fact of the siege, was prevented from earning his living. The main argument of the landlord's advocate—a lawyer of the calibre of Pell, the Lord Chancellor's friend in Dickens's novel—was that M. F. Lemaitre had been seen to eat a chicken on Jan. 15—*ergo*, he must be rich. Moreover, he had bought some potatoes when the current price of them was a shilling a-piece. He further alleged that the recalcitrant tenant had 30,000*fr.* in coppers concealed in his cellars, and that he never went abroad without as much as 20,000*fr.* in his pocket. M. F. Lemaitre at once took issue upon the impossibility of his carry such a large sum in copper about him. A witness for the landlord deposed that the tenant was in the habit of spitting about the apartment, and in that way alone had done damage to the extent of 600*fr.* Witnesses for the plaintiff said he was too generous and too prodigal to have saved money. The jury, under the direction of the Juge de Paix, gave an out-and-out verdict for M. Frederick Lemaitre. Scores of cases of this kind, the numbers of which set reporters at defiance, are now being daily decided in Paris very much upon the toss-up principle. The juries, however, lean against the rapacity of the landlord to an extent which M. Dufaure, who is a leviathan of the landlord class, certainly did not contemplate when he framed his very illiberal bill. In many cases a remission of two quarters' rent has been granted. The juries have extended to professions of all sorts the immunity which M. Dufaure only meant to grant sparingly to tradesmen. It is very strongly felt, and the juries show this feeling by their verdicts, that to make the landlord class submit to a fair share in the common loss is no infringement of the rights of property.

**THE EDUCATION ACT.**—The employers of labour at Histon, an agricultural village contiguous to Cambridge, have determined to carry out the principle of "moral compulsion" with reference to the attendance of children at school, and have agreed to the following rules, in order to carry out the instructions of Government:—Children under ten years of age will not be hired unless they can read and write, and work examples in the four simple rules of arithmetic, and from all children above ten and up to twelve the four compound rules of arithmetic will be required in addition. A certificate of qualification signed by the managers of the school must be produced by all children applying for employment. In order to give boys above the age of twelve and under the age of eighteen opportunity for qualifying themselves, a night school will be established in the village, open three evenings a week, from October to March. The Rev. C. W. Underwood, the Vicar, hopes by this system to demonstrate that there is no necessity to force the poor by legal enactments and the threat of a penalty to do unwillingly that which they will now see to be to their interest to do willingly. The regulations for education, specifying the school hours and the requirements necessary before children are employed, have been circulated in the parish.

## THE NEW GERMAN HARBOUR.

Wilhelmshaven, June 27.

In the year 1847 there was a Germany after a fashion, but that Germany had no fleet, nor any notion of a fleet. In the year 1848 there were ideas of a German Empire to be constituted in some revolutionary fashion or other by a constituting Parliament sitting at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. It seemed good unto this inchoate and never-to-be-fulfilled Empire that it should have a fleet, the suggestion being owing chiefly to a Radical member named Kerst, who had first been a schoolmaster and then lived a long time in the Brazils. A fleet of some kind was got together—if a curious collection of the "cast" crafts from other navies could be called a fleet—and then came the question about a port on the North Sea; for any port on the Baltic obviously had its disadvantages. A committee was delegated, with the right of secret sittings, to inquire into the capabilities of certain localities for havens, Kerst being the moving power in the matter. While the committee was deliberating, and had almost concluded a provisional bargain with the Grand Duke of Oldenburg for Wilhelmshaven, there came a crisis in the affairs of this problematical German Empire. Its fleet was put up to auction. The ships that were furthest off meriting breaking up were bought at auction by Prussia. Prussia, too, took over the Wilhelmshaven negotiation, and concluded it in the year 1853, buying from Grand Duke Peter a slip of bulrush waste land, measuring about 3150 acres, for £74,800—a purchase not profitable on the face of it, but made with the view of converting the bulrush waste into a great naval port and arsenal. Since then the "Gebietsgrenze von 1853" has been extended some little distance inland. The construction of the war haven was commenced in the year 1854, but was proceeded with very languidly for several years. The annual sum expended in the work for the first ten years was never greatly over £50,000, and, when the magnitude of the plan is considered, it is obvious that such a vote as this was a mere drop in the bucket. But in 1866 the works were pushed on rapidly, and the expenditure became more liberal: till, on June 17, 1869, the new harbour was opened in form by Wilhelm, then King of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany. The opening was in form in every sense. It is true the basin, canal, and moles were constructed, but the harbour was yet dry land, or at the most mud when thus formally opened. A British ship of war, the *Meteor*, was present at the "opening." Not being gifted with the capacity of vaulting over earthen dykes and advancing on dry land, she lay outside in the bay. The works continued to make progress till the declaration of war between France and Germany in July of last year. At that date Wilhelmshaven was but a naval port in name. No German ship of war had ever steamed into its basin. An earthen dyke still extended across its mouth between the moles, excluding the sea-water wholly from the new "port."

Shortly before the declaration of war a North-German squadron, consisting of the König Wilhelm, the Kronprinz, and the Prince Friedrich Carl, had come to England, on its way professedly on a voyage to the Azores. The König Wilhelm had nine inches of foulness on its bottom, for there was no dry dock in German waters where the monster ship could be berthed and cleaned. Its speed was thus reduced from fourteen to eight knots and a half. Its cylinders were on an old and obsolete principle. In coming through the Kattegat the Prince Friedrich Carl had broken off two of the four fans of its screw. The squadron quitted Plymouth in July, with secret orders not to pass the Land's End, and with a rendezvous given at the Start. A despatch-boat from the flag-ship put into Dartmouth without hoisting the North-German flag. An officer ran up to London, saw Count Bernstorff, and came down again with despatches. On July 18 the German squadron was in the mouth of the Jade, while the French and most of the rest of

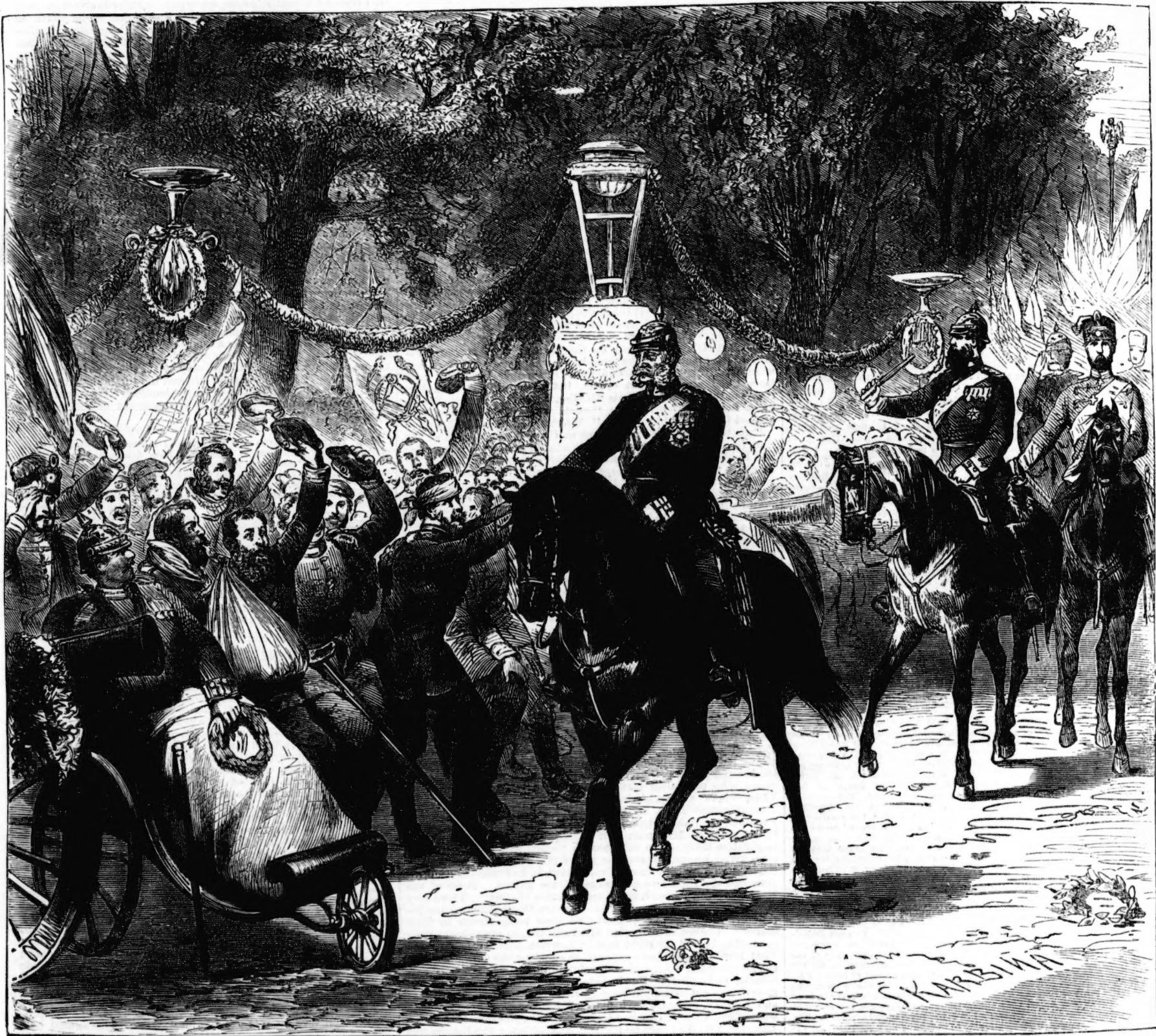


the world believed it quietly jogging across the Atlantic to the Azores. There were but three ships, not in the best condition, for offensive operations, and, looking at the strength of the other side, not calculated to inspire great confidence as regards defensive capabilities. The three ships lay across the mouth of the Bay of Jade, opposite to the island of Wangeroog, at the point where the channel is narrowed and obstructed with banks. The protection of the Weser was tardily confined to fifteen torpedo-boats; that of the Elbe to six torpedo-boats (steam-launches). The position seemed critical in the extreme. It is a well-authenticated fact that, up to last August, there was not a single gun in position on the German coast of the North Sea for defensive purposes. If the French fleet, as might reasonably have been expected, had driven in the defences constituted by the three ironclads at the mouth of the Jade, the works of Wilhelmshaven lay at their mercy, and there was no retreat for the German ironclads, for the earthen dyke still stood across the throat of the harbour of Wilhelmshaven; and, even if this had not been the case, it was in an utterly defenceless condition. How the French never came is now matter of history. Meanwhile extraordinary exertions were made to remedy the defenceless condition of the northern coast. Yet the batteries protecting the Elbe were not finished till October and mounted

with 600-pounder guns. Some little time before this a battery of 300-pounder guns was got into position at Wilhelmshaven. Now there are two batteries of guns of this calibre on each side of the entrance to the harbour. At Heppensertit a large fort is in course of construction on a slight projection into the bay. Its casemates are now being arched in, and its scarp is about finished. It will mount when finished—and no time is to be lost in its completion—about forty 11-inch guns, which will command the fairway leading to the mouth of the harbour. Another fort, on the opposite side of the bay—here about six miles across—is being built, and an ironclad fort is to be erected in the centre of the channel. It is reckoned, and justly so, that these defences, combined with torpedoes and obstructions to be laid down in the fairway in case of need, will render Wilhelmshaven impregnable on the sea side, while a chain of earthwork redoubts on the landward side effectually meet the minor danger in that direction.

One of its defects—that of want of good drinking water—Wilhelmshaven has overcome. Springs have been discovered, and water is now laid on, so that the tanks of the largest ship can be filled at once with good water. Another apprehension—viz., that the channel and harbour mouth were liable to become silted up, is contradicted, and it seems probable that any tendency thereto

may be averted by the steady use of dredgers, which certainly are not spared. In December last, taking advantage of a high tide, the König Wilhelm came in, drawing about 30 ft. of water. But Wilhelmshaven is surely, in the eyes of the German naval authorities themselves, far from the beau ideal of a harbour for a war fleet. It is utterly deficient in aggressive facilities, while it presents facilities of an obvious character, not for being attacked, it is true, but for being blockaded. Like all creek harbours, it is very much of the nature of a prison. There is a point in the passage out where the fairway is not over half a mile broad. With a blockading squadron of very moderate force concentrating a fire on a gully like this, not to be traversed save by a single ship at once, a fleet in Wilhelmshaven, and trying to come out, would simply be sent to the bottom ship after ship. Of course these very defects in an aggressive sense enhance its merits in a defensive one; but then it is a wrong application of the utility of a fleet to stow it away behind big land batteries at the bottom of a gut, and imagine that a triumph has been achieved when annihilation has been escaped. Such a port as Wilhelmshaven is just the port to nullify the boldest exertions on the part of the best fleet having it as a base of operations, providing always that a hostile fleet were prompt to take time by the forelock, and



THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY INTO BERLIN: KAISER WILLIAM GREETING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

blockade the exit. The German coast of the North Sea is emphatically an ineligible coast in point of aggressive facilities.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

#### KAISER WILLIAM GREETING THE WOUNDED.

In our Number for June 24 we published an account of the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin; and we now lay before our readers an engraving illustrative of an interesting incident of the grand festival. The incident occurred during the procession through the city, after passing the Brandenburg Gate, and is thus described by an eye-witness:—

"Cheering in the platz bursts out frantically as Police President von Wurmb, with his satellites about him, and resplendent in medals and epaulettes, comes through the gate. There is a longish interval, which Wurmb improves by gossiping with the pretty girls. Then there is a mighty roar as old Wrangel rides in, the aged warrior-contemporary of Blücher, still straight and soldier-like, in his cuirassier uniform and plumed helmet. In rear of him rides General Goblenz, the Austrian, and another officer of the same nationality. Not a few take them for Frenchmen, since they wear red trousers. Then comes the general staff—a glitter of varied uniforms—followed by the officers commanding army corps. And now there are passing the Crown Prince of Saxony, a gallant soldier and a good general; Manteuffel, grim, grey, and wiry; chubby old Steinmetz, and the out-of-place Duke of Mecklenburg. Their staffs fill up the square for the time with a brilliant medley till they get a thoroughfare through the magistrates, and one has

time to recognise among the Johanniters who also follow the Princes of Pless and Reuss and good Baron Kraunn, of Courcelles. Now come, riding abreast, three men whose names are famous throughout all the world—Moltke, Bismarck, and Roon. Then, at an interval of twenty paces and alone, rides Kaiser Wilhelm, on his strong dapple brown, brusquely bowing in response to the tremendous cheering. At the distance of another twenty yards come the Crown Prince and Prince Friedrich Carl—the former in a blue uniform with yellow sash, the latter in his invariable dress of the Red Hussars. A deputation of the girls, headed by Miss Blaeser, troop out of the box, and the Emperor halts while the young lady addresses him in a commendably short address. When it is done he steps down towards her, and the ladies around me in their gushing way will have it that he kissed her. I did not see him do it, but, conscientiously speaking, I think he might have done worse; for Miss Blaeser is a very pretty girl. Then the Emperor wheels to the right, and rides by the verge of the tribune where are seated the wounded convalescent officers—some sadly maimed—whom he greets with bows and hand shakings. Then he takes the straight road again, and is under the magistrates' awning; where he is summarily arrested by the Bürgermeister-Deputé Hedemann—with the inevitable address. The Bürgermeister is not so pleasant-looking as Miss Blaeser, and he is ever so much longer. Bismarck, weary of the *copia verborum* seemingly, takes his feet out of the stirrups and has a good stretch and a yawn. The Red Prince impatiently chucks his horse in the mouth and throws it on its haunches, for he is a man of action, not of words—and, in truth, Herr

Hedemann is very prosy. It is a weary halt; but at last the Burgomaster is done. The Emperor says not much in reply, but with considerable gesticulation. He does not kiss Hedemann—Hedemann is old and hairy. In England the Burgomaster would have been asked to kneel down, and when he got up he would have found himself a baronet; but there are no baronets in Germany, and he is content with a shake of the Imperial hand. And so the Emperor is out of sight, followed by his Princes and Poles; we see the last of him soon after one o'clock."

Hanover and Dresden have since been the scenes of triumphant entries of their own troops, though, of course, on a smaller scale. At Hanover the Emperor was represented by the Crown Prince, an attack of rheumatism having prevented his Majesty from being present. The entry of the Saxon soldiers into Dresden took place on Tuesday. The King appeared at the head of the troops at eleven a.m. His Majesty ordered the generals of division to make known to the men that the Emperor of Germany had promoted the Crown Prince of Saxony to the rank of Field Marshal, and the King thereupon at once handed to the Prince the Field Marshal's staff. There was immense and prolonged cheering from the soldiers and the vast concourse of people who had assembled. The march past was witnessed by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, and the Duke of Genoa, who accompanied the King.

The turn of Munich is to come next, and it is believed the Crown Prince of Germany will be present, the ceremony having been delayed until his Imperial Highness returns from his visit to this country.



## THE WIMBLEDON CAMP.

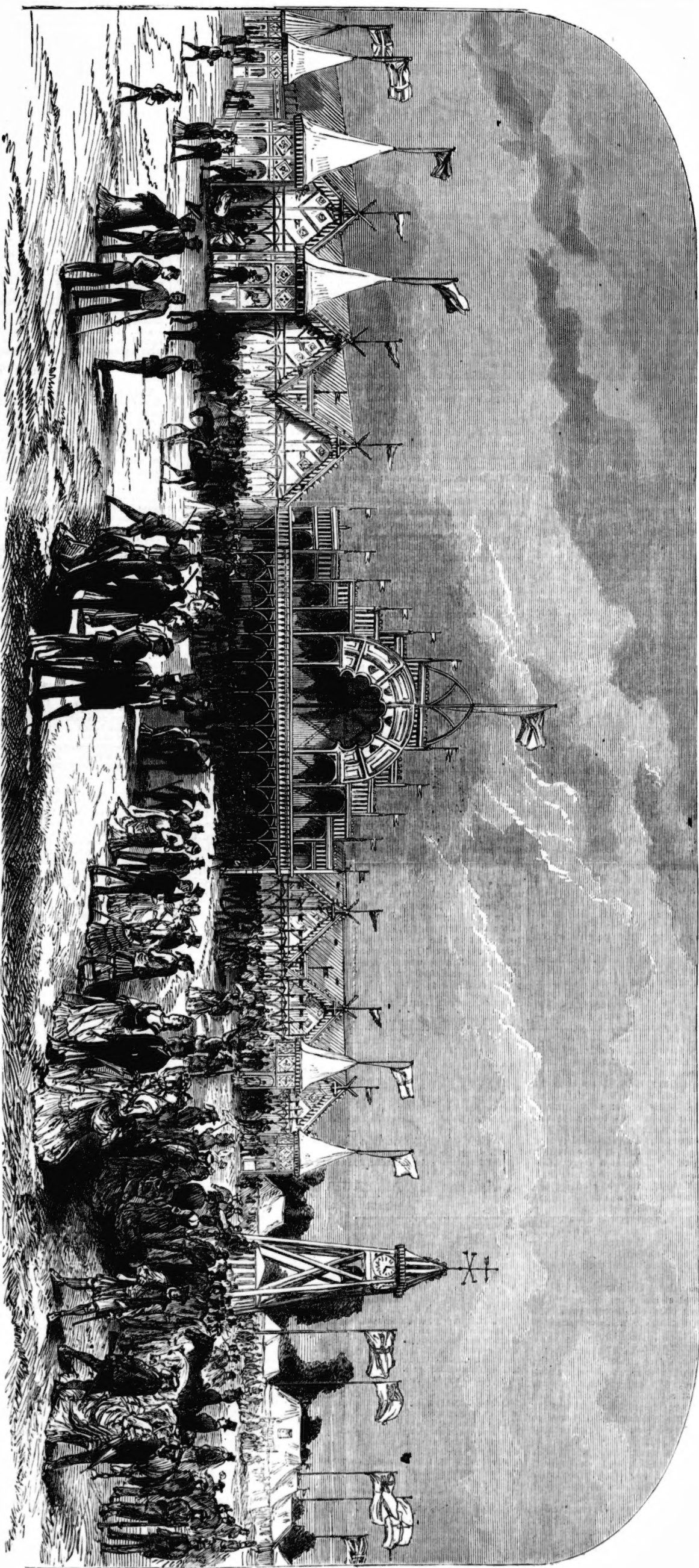
During the eleven years of camp life which many of the habitues of Wimbledon have seen, there have been considerable alternations of heat and cold, drought and rain; but for a plural experience that of Tuesday was all that could be desired. The morning of Monday, the opening day, was all that could be desired. The sun did not disdain to lend his countenance to the proceedings, the temperature rose, and there was every indication of the advent of that summer which has been so long expected; but before evening these anticipations were dashed by a shift of wind bringing up rain, which, commencing between five and six in the evening, continued steadily and with increasing force during the night, until it finally settled into a storm which raged without intermission until noon on Tuesday.

The night was miserable, for there was nothing to be done but go to bed and listen to the pattering of the rain on the canvas outside. The

morning was, if possible, more cheerless, for it exposed to view the sheets of water collected on every side. Wimbledon miseries, however, as far as these are dependent upon or caused by the weather, seem no longer to be felt as acutely as they were some years ago. Whether it is that the old hands pride themselves upon their endurance and have infused into the new comers a corresponding spirit, or whether it is that timely preparation, suggested by the character of the present season, has enabled them to guard more effectually against the entrance of water into their tents, certain it is that the discontented and "grumbling" element has almost ceased to be. The alacrity with which the signal to commence firing, when this was at length given towards mid-day, was obeyed was remarkable; for even then a recumbent position upon the ground was not one of absolute luxury. Inside all the official marquees, and along what may be described as the principal footpaths of the camp, it had been necessary to lay down can-

tinuous lines of planks, primarily with the object of saving the volunteers from the necessity of wading through some inches deep of water; and, in the second place, to prevent as far as possible the surface of the common from being trampled into mud; for it is the peculiarity of the Wimbledon turf, as long as it remains unbroken, that it is capable of absorbing, like a sponge, the heaviest thunder shower, and of drinking down the pools of water so completely, that it is difficult, after two, or three hours' sunshine, to believe that there has been any rain at all. Once broken up, black and slippery patches will for days afterwards show where the water has lain. To mitigate as far as possible the discomfort attendant upon shooting under such circumstances, cork mattresses were served out to the different ranges; but they do not seem in all cases to have been used by the volunteers.

The hot lunch, or "one o'clock dinner," as it is generally called, was welcome to everyone on Tuesday. The rain had extinguished the fires in the majority of the regimental camps, or had prevented them from being lighted, and the consequence was that the men in uniform, who alone are eligible for this privilege, came trooping in by hundreds more than on the previous day. The regulations simply promise "a plate of hot meat, with potatoes and bread," for one shilling; and the contractors of former years used always to maintain that they were heavy losers by this meal, upon which the council insisted, in the interests of the rank and file. This year, however, the association, having taken the refreshment department into their own hands, have acted even more generously to the volunteers, for they have added peas and other vegetables which were never included in the former tariff. It has been suggested as a possible solution that in this particular branch the association may even be willing to submit to a slight loss for the benefit of those committed to their care; but, however that may be, the members of the council and officers who have undertaken the arduous duties of



THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT WIMBLEDON: THE REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

managing the refreshment department are clearly entitled to claim for it the two best features of club administration—that is to say, thoroughly good articles and moderate prices. Though, too, stress has been laid upon the one o'clock dinner at the bar as forming, in the exceptional circumstances of Tuesday, a feature worthy of honourable mention, it is by no means to be supposed that the later and more elaborate dinners are not of corresponding merit. The bill of fare issued on Tuesday, for instance, was as follows: it being premised that the scale of charge is uniform, and the selection at the option of the visitor:—

“Soup: Clean giblet, mock turtle, julienne, and Brunswick. Fish: Boiled salmon, red mullet and flounders, stewed eels, and fried soles.

Entrées: Ris de veau aux tomates, cotelettes d’agneau concomres, filets de bœuf à la Chateaufort, and poulet sauté à la Marseillaise. Joints: Roast lamb, sirloin of beef, and saddle of mutton. Sweet: College pudding, currant jelly, mounds of honour, and cherry tart. Cheese and salad.”

Before twelve o'clock, as already stated, shooting would have been out of the question, even if marksmen could have stood at the ranges or markers set in the butts, for the targets were practically invisible from the firing-points. From that time, however, the competitors were carried on in the best spirit, the shooting, as a whole, being remarkably successful. Certain errors are, of course, inevitable from the number

of hours that the ranges were closed by the weather: but this is a difficulty which is not encountered for the first time at Wimbledon, and it will doubtless cease to be felt before many days have expired. In the course of the afternoon one of the markers unfortunately received a splash from a bullet in the upper part of the face, but on being examined by the medical officers at the field hospital the injury was found not to be serious. Lady Ducie in person made immediate inquiries about the case, and placed at the disposal of the medical men any facilities which her establishment could afford. There appears to be some doubt as to the exact mode in which the accident occurred, but the probability seems to be that the iron shutter in the marker's butt, through which the marking-

disc is projected, had not been as carefully closed as it ought to have been before the succeeding shot was fired.

On Wednesday morning the weather at the camp was more favourable than on Tuesday, and the competitions proceeded in a more satisfactory manner. The principal event was the shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize; but, owing to some fresh system having been adopted, the scores will not be made known until the conclusion of the firing at the three stages. The Crown Prince of Germany paid a visit to the camp. Towards evening there was again a heavy fall of rain, and the unsettled state of the weather is extremely detrimental to the probability of a more than usual advent of visitors.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 410.

MR. NEWDEGATE STOPS THE WAY.

WE told our readers last week that on Tuesday, the 4th, when Mr. Dodson rose to put the first clause of the Ballot Bill, Mr. Joshua Fielden moved that "the chairman do now leave the chair," whereupon a debate arose, which lasted till seven o'clock, when the House had to suspend its sitting. This rising of the House quashed that motion of Mr. Fielden's. It was, as we say here, talked out. Thus closed the debate on Tuesday. On Thursday, the 6th, the Ballot Bill Committee was again the first order of the day, and again Mr. Speaker left the chair and Mr. Dodson took his seat at the table; and now will the Committee be allowed to consider the clauses? Not yet, for Mr. Newdegate has it in his mind to speak, and we may be sure that, if he be so minded, he will speak, for a very pertinacious man is Mr. Newdegate. What he wishes to do he will do. Mr. Newdegate is the one man whom no one can turn from his purpose by persuasion or force. The blandishments of the Minister, the earnest requests of friends, are all thrown away upon him; nor can any storm daunt him or compel him to sit down. Indeed, however furiously a storm may rage, if Mr. Newdegate rises it always lulls; not because members wish to hear him, but simply because they have come to know that they cannot put him down. "Better let him have his say quietly; you will only waste time by attempting to put him down," is a remark which we have heard a score of times. We do not, though, believe that Mr. Newdegate ever talks merely to obstruct business. He is not factious, but he is overwhelmingly conceited. However important, urgent, pressing, the business before the House may be, there is something to Mr. Newdegate's mind still more important—to wit, that the House and the country should know what Mr. Newdegate thinks about it; and so the debate was renewed, and seemed likely to last all night—as certain factious conspirators intended it should. But it did not. Between nine and ten o'clock it came to an end, clause 1 was passed, and clause 2 was put from the chair.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

And now we will tell our readers why this debate somewhat prematurely ended. The Conservative tactics—when Mr. Joshua Fielden moved, on Tuesday, that the Chairman do leave the chair—looked threatening; and when at the close of the night it became known that the debate was to be resumed on Thursday, matters appeared still more gloomy. "What! another night to be wasted, and perhaps another still?" It is time, then, that the Liberal party should close its ranks. Thus thought the leader of the party; and on Thursday morning early every Liberal member received a summons to attend a meeting, a sort of council of war, at Downing-street at two o'clock that day, to consider the position and to resolve what, in this emergency, should be done. This bill is to be obstructed as the Army Bill was, is it? Let us consider how these factious obstructives can be met. Well, the meeting was held. It was large, united, harmonious; and this resolution, amongst others which we need not notice here, was come to:—We must meet these obstructive talkers with silence. Our resistance must not be active, but passive, which, in certain cases, is the most formidable of all resistance. This was the resolve of the meeting; and in accordance with it, when Mr. Newdegate got up to renew the debate, the Liberals, who were at the time some hundred strong, with one accord, rose, and, amidst a salute of jeering cheers and laughter, streamed out of the House; and Mr. Newdegate, when the noise had subsided, found himself confronting no opponents to convince by his arguments, but long lines of empty benches. True, frolicsome Tom Collins promptly led over about five-and-twenty Conservatives to occupy the enemy's vacated position; but then, these were not enemies, but friends—"just persons," as one said, "who need no repentance." Upon Mr. Newdegate, it is probable, this move had little or no effect. He is used to talking to vacant benches. We have often heard his solemn tones echoing through an almost empty House; we have seen him on his legs, earnestly delivering his soul, at three o'clock in the morning, when the gaslights in the morning rays of the sun paled their ineffectual fires. But all men are not like Newdegate. The ardour of succeeding speakers was damped, and the debate was certainly shortened by this move.

## AN ANCIENT CEREMONY DOOMED.

This matter settled, clause 1 was added to the bill; clause 2 was put from the chair, and Mr. Floyer rose to rescue, if possible, from impending destruction public nominations, which this clause abolishes. Mr. Floyer is the member for Dorsetshire. He rarely speaks in the House; nor is the speech which he made on this occasion worthy of notice, nor, indeed, are any of the speeches which were made in the languid debate upon this question. The reason why we notice this debate at all is simply this: the amendment was rejected by 296 to 113—majority, 183. Public nominations, then, are doomed. Well, perhaps, they ought to be abolished; but we cannot part for ever with a ceremony as old as Parliament itself without a feeling of regret. Before burgesses were called to Parliament, when only knights of the shire were returned—before, indeed, the two Houses were separated—the freeholders were summoned by the Sheriff to meet, and did meet, under "the shire oak" on the moat hill, openly, to nominate and elect a fit and proper person to serve in Parliament. It was no honour then to be coveted, but a most onerous and disagreeable duty to be avoided; and very often the knight elected, as soon as he heard that he was declared elected, would scamper across the county, with mounted bailiffs at his heels; they anxious to serve the writ upon the knight, and he anxious to escape the service. Sometimes a struggle would take place between the bailiffs and the knight, and sometimes the knight would escape into the Chiltern Hundreds or some other peculiar region where the King's writ did not run. Here is a copy of a special return made by a sheriff whose bailiffs could not catch their man:—"Sir Richard de Poge, Knight, duly elected by the shire, refused to find bail for his appearance in Parliament at the day and place within mentioned; and, having grievously assaulted my bailiffs, in contempt of the King, his crown and dignity, and absconded into the Chiltern Hundreds, into which liberty, not being shire land or guildable, I cannot enter, I am unable to make any other execution of the writ as far as he is concerned." This ceremony of nomination is, then, exceedingly ancient; it is at least 500 years old, probably much older—nay, some historians say that in Saxon times the members of the witenagemote were nominated under the shire oaks in this manner. The shire oaks have long decayed, though traditions of them still linger in some counties; and now the ceremony itself is to be abolished.

## A PLANNED COUNT-OUT.

On Friday morning week the House was again busy with the Ballot Bill. In the evening, soon after it resumed business, at nine o'clock, it was counted out, as everybody experienced in such matters believed, when it broke up at seven, it would be. There was nothing attractive upon the paper; indeed, the first motion was repulsive, or, let us say, repellent. Major O'Reilly was to move, in effect, that we all ought to be soldiers. Well, some may think that this is a proposal worth considering. But, then, it has been considered. When the Army Bill was under discussion it was considered *quantum sufficit*, and more; and, indeed, condemned. Army? Gracious powers! have we not had enough of the Army question for one Session, good Major? This was the feeling of the great majority of the members; and so at nine o'clock, when Mr. Speaker took the chair, there were not more than thirty members in the House. Still, the House might have been kept if the Government had been minded to keep it; but obviously they were not so minded; on the contrary, strongly inclined to let it go, for three surely sufficient reasons. Mr. Speaker was but poorly that night—over-fatigued, no doubt, as he well might be. Moreover, Mr. Dodson, the Deputy Speaker, was knocked

up, and had gone home. Shall we, then, keep the House and Mr. Speaker in the chair till two or three in the morning? This was the question. Of course if any important business had been before the House it must have been kept at whatever cost of suffering to the Speaker; nor would Mr. Speaker himself have flinched. But there was nothing important to be considered. Nothing that could not be postponed for a time, or, indeed, for ever, without detriment to the State. Let it go, then. Of course no order was issued, nor even a hint given, by an official, nor was order or hint necessary. We could see what was wanted, and promptly what was wanted was done. The Government whips simply relaxed their hold, and the thing was done. Members slunk out unhindered; others who were out, not being asked to go in by the whips, saw how the land lay, and kept out. In short, there was a will, and where there is a will there is, as the proverb says, a way.

## MR. TOMLINE.

Mr. Tomline, the member for Grimsby, has lately become famous, or at least conspicuous. We will therefore, as our custom has been in like cases, say a few words about Mr. Tomline. Mr. George Tomline is the grandson of the Right Rev. Sir George Pretymann, D.D., who for many years was Bishop of Lincoln, and subsequently, for a few years, Bishop of Winchester. He was tutor to Peel, when Peel was at Cambridge. When Peel became First Lord of the Treasury, he made Pretymann his private secretary, and of course the young clergyman soon got preferment, and rose rapidly. Indeed, few clergymen have risen so rapidly. When he was only thirty-seven years old he was made Bishop of Lincoln. When Peel died Pretymann wrote the biography of his patron; but it was not a good biography. On the contrary, it was a very dull, dreary biography, and is now quite superseded by Lord Stanhope's life of the great Minister. But his name was Pretymann. The member for Grimsby's name is Tomline. Whence the change? Well; just before the Bishop died a certain Marmaduke Tomline, albeit no relation to the Bishop, left him the valuable estate of Rigby Grove, in Lincolnshire, on condition that the Bishop should change his name from Pretymann to Tomline, which of course he was very willing to do. So much for the grandfather; now a few words about the grandson. Mr. Tomline has been in Parliament about fifteen years. He was first a Conservative, then, as he tells us in *Dod's Companion*, he became a Liberal; but he was, as we happen to know, always a shaky, uncertain Liberal—one of those independent Liberals upon whom the Liberal chiefs never can depend; and in 1866 he was a conspicuous dweller in the famous cave; and now, after vibrating for a long time between Liberalism and Conservatism, he has dropped down on to the front bench below the gangway, where the Tory malcontents, with Mr. George Bentinck at their head, cluster. Rumour, by-the-way, says that Mr. Tomline is an active member of the cabal which has lately been intriguing against the Conservative chief; and, further, that the said cabal meets at Mr. Tomline's house. And now, having mentioned this cabal, we may say that, if Rumour is to be believed, it has not been a successful cabal. The caballers, she says, are only ten or twelve in number, and it is difficult to get together a quorum of five. In short, this cabal is a very ridiculous cabal.

## THE MOUTH OF THE DUMB OPENED.

But we must return to Mr. Tomline. This is the Mr. Tomline who lately figured conspicuously in a correspondence with our Chancellor of the Exchequer touching some old plate which Mr. Tomline wanted to have coined at the Mint. Mr. Tomline has, as we have said, been in the House fifteen years; but we do not remember that we ever heard his voice there until last Monday, when, inspired by the sight of a mare's-nest which he had discovered, he suddenly, as by a miracle, broke forth into speech. Mr. Tomline's personal appearance is rather imposing. He is tall, symmetrically made, and has a head upon his shoulders which at first sight would seem to indicate that he is capable of something better than discovering mare's-nests; a more deliberate study of his countenance, though, does not confirm the first impression. Mr. Tomline's mare's-nest is very dull. No doubt that musty old statute passed 500 years ago does enact that lawyers are not qualified to represent counties. But the notion that their presence in Parliament, or the presence of any other persons not legally qualified, vitiates legislation, is a notion so absurd that one wonders how it could have got into the head of any mortal man. It is, though, but just to Mr. Tomline to say that it got into more heads than his—at least, into one more—to wit, the head of Mr. George Pierrepont Bentinck, who, in those solemn tones and with that wonderful wise look of his, asked "in what condition the House would find itself if it should discover that, after legislating on grave and important questions, the divisions taken were nugatory, null and void, from the fact that those who took part in the majority were not qualified to vote." Whilst these wise men of Gotham were speaking in this oracular manner, Disraeli sat in his usual place—and had his reflections, no doubt. Possibly he exclaimed, mentally, "Ha, ha! these are the men who would dethrone me!"

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

A conversation took place respecting the fortifications of Alderney, in the course of which it was announced, on behalf of the Government, that they adhered to their determination, from economical considerations, to abandon the works. Their Lordships read the third time and passed the Tramways (Ireland) Bill and the Bath City Prison Bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting the Ballot Bill was again discussed in Committee, some little progress being made; and on reassembling at nine o'clock the House was counted out.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of RICHMOND gave notice, in substance, that he would move the rejection of the Army Regulation Bill on the second reading, on the ground that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject until the whole scheme of the Government is before Parliament.

Their Lordships read the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill and the Factories and Workshops Act Amendment Bill the second time; and read the third time and passed the Dogs Bill and the Owens College Bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE, while informing Captain Stacpoole that the Government are not prepared during the present Session to recommend Parliament to purchase a Royal residence in Ireland, intimated so clearly that the matter would engage the serious attention of the Government very early next year, that the hon. and gallant member for Ennis announced his intention not to bring on a motion upon that subject which stood first on the paper for this evening.

#### LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Colonel TOMLINE, addressing the Speaker in a highly-dramatic tone, and with an exaggeration of gesticulation not often witnessed in the House, inquired whether it was within his knowledge that several gentlemen—barristers, as it afterwards appeared—sat in that House as representatives of counties, although they were expressly disqualified by a statute passed in the reign of Richard III.

The SPEAKER, who appeared to regard the question as—in a Parliamentary sense—altogether impertinent, suggested that it would have been more properly addressed to Lord Brougham when he represented Yorkshire, or Sir J. Rolt when he sat for Gloucestershire.

Mr. GLADSTONE recommended the member for Grimsby, if he wished to raise this question, to move for the appointment of a Committee; but Mr. Tomline emphatically declined to adopt any course which was in his opinion so unnecessary, and indeed, so absurd. He had read in the new edition of the "Statutes" that "men of law, following their business in the King's Courts," were disqualified from sitting as knights of the shire; and he therefore demanded that, with a view to the legality of the proceedings of the House, and the validity of its resolutions, all barristers who sit for counties should be immediately ejected from their seats. As a pro-

liminary measure, and with a view apparently to the attainment of this object, he moved the adjournment of the House; and, adhering to this motion, he was, upon a division, defeated by a majority of 228-226 to 13.

## THE ELECTIONS BILL.

The consideration of the Elections Bill was resumed at the second clause, which prescribes the method of proposing candidates at Parliamentary and municipal elections. With the assent of Mr. Forster, the provision for the attendance of ten supporters of each candidate was omitted, and there was substituted for it an enactment that there shall be admitted to the room in which the nomination takes place the proposer and seconder of every candidate and such other persons as the returning officer shall consider necessary to assist him in the discharge of his duties. As thus amended, the section was eventually agreed to, after the Vice-President of the Council and Mr. Gladstone had undertaken that the Government would bring up a clause to provide for the increase of polling-places, where necessary. Mr. Bourke desired to postpone the third clause, which introduces the ballot, until all the other sections of the bill had been gone through; but this course was naturally opposed by Mr. Forster and all the supporters of secret voting; and when the House divided, the motion of the member for King's Lynn was rejected by a majority of 76-210 to 134. Mr. Walter asked the House to confine the ballot to boroughs; and, as a matter of course, the opponents of the measure availed themselves of that opportunity to waste time in the re-discussion of the principle of the bill. About half an hour after midnight the Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 98-240 to 142. Then progress was reported.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill, the Union of Benefices Act Amendment Bill, and Earl Cowper's Restitution Bill went through Committee; the Public Health (Scotland) Bill and the Clerk of the Peace Bill were read the second time; the Life Assurance Companies Act (1870) Amendment Bill, the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill, and the Courts of Justice Additional Site Bill were read the third time and passed; and the Factories and Workshops Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn. On the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, an address to the Crown was agreed to relating to the state of the children employed in brick-fields, with a view to their being brought under the protection of the Factory Acts.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE BALLOT BILL.

The whole of the early sitting was consumed in the discussion of the third clause of the Ballot Bill, and at the close of the day only one page of amendments out of fifteen given notice of upon this section had been disposed of. At the outset, Sir C. Dilke made his proposal to keep open the poll from eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, and this amendment was discussed in a serious and really earnest spirit. Mr. W. E. Forster did not feel himself justified in accepting it; and, upon a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 179-60 to 239. Mr. Cross's proposition to retain the present method of voting, coupled with provisions that there should be no declaration of the state of the poll, and that the elector should, in giving his vote, be protected from observation, led to a great deal of talk among the opponents of the ballot—the two Mr. Bentincks, as usual, protesting against the silence of Liberal members, and ineffectually endeavouring to tempt them into loquacity by sneering at their obedience to the orders which they had received from the head of the Government. The only result of these taunts was to draw from Sir F. Goldsmid the declaration that the Liberal members were determined not to assist their opponents in the carrying out of their policy of obstruction; and when a division was taken the amendment was negatived by a majority of 76-234 to 158. This matter disposed of, Sir J. Elphinstone and Mr. Hermon renewed the subject of the hours during which the poll should remain open. Sir James desired to begin the voting at six o'clock in the morning instead of at eight; and the member for Preston to continue it till six instead of four in the afternoon, but neither of these proposals found much favour with the House. The first was rejected by a majority of 267-324 to 57, and the second by 233-309 to 66. About six o'clock Mr. J. Lowther rose to make his proposal that votes should be taken by means of voting-papers; and, by speaking with studious slowness and minutely elaborating the details of his plan, he contrived to occupy the attention of the Committee until the sitting was suspended, at ten minutes before seven.

#### THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

At the evening sitting Mr. SEELY called attention to recent changes in Admiralty administration, and moved resolutions in favour of discontinuing the board, and that the offices of Controller and Superintendent of the Royal dockyards be held by persons who have special knowledge of the duties they have to discharge, and that their tenure of office be not limited to a term of years. A debate ensued; but, in the end, the motion was negatived by a majority of 80-110 to 30.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dalrymple's Habitual Drunkards Bill was debated at some length, but was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that the question should be referred to a Select Committee next Session. Mr. Dixon's bill substituting the single for the cumulative vote at the elections for school boards was rejected without a division; and the Industrial and Provident Societies Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was a very large attendance of Peers to take part in the consideration of the Army Regulation Bill, set down for a second reading. The proceedings of the day were commenced by a Royal Commission, which gave her Majesty's assent to a number of bills.

#### ARMY REGULATION BILL.

Lord NORTHBROOK moved the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill in a speech occupying above two hours.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the following amendment:—"That this House is unwilling to assent to the second reading of this bill until it has had laid before it, either by her Majesty's Government or through the medium of an inquiry and report of a Royal Commission, a complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers; for the amalgamation of the regular and auxiliary land forces, and for securing the other changes necessary to place the military system of the country on a sound and efficient basis."

Lord MONK followed in support of the bill.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE argued against the impolicy of the measure.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE RECEPTION OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

Mr. MONK asked the First Lord of the Treasury why the same hospitalities which were freely offered to members of the Royal family when they visit Berlin had not been extended to their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; whether he was aware that there is a strongly expressed feeling in Prussia, as well as in this country, at their Imperial Highnesses being allowed to take up their residence at Prussia House during their stay in London; and whether any correspondence on the subject had been received at the Foreign Office from Berlin; and, if so, whether he would be willing to lay it on the table of the House?

Mr. GLADSTONE said that there was no correspondence in the Foreign Office on the subject; and with regard to the second question, he was not aware what feeling had been expressed in Prussia upon the subject beyond the fact that he had read an article in a German newspaper, in which he had also read other articles calculated to excite great astonishment among reasonable men. With regard to the main point of the question he regretted that the honourable member should have seen fit to make it the subject of an interrogatory. It was merely an arrangement between our Sovereign and those who were tenderly attached and closely related to her. The statement which had appeared in a London newspaper the previous day was correct.

#### ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

A brief but warm discussion ensued upon the motion of adjournment made by Mr. BENTINCK prefaced by a question from him as to the reasons which induced the Government to defer the Army and Navy Estimates to such a late period of the Session as to preclude all independent investigation and criticism.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the first duty of members was to observe in their spirit and letter the rules and orders of the House. The hon. member for Norfolk had abused the discretionary power intrusted to him, and had done so for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House. The financial orders on the paper almost daily gave the hon. member full opportunity of raising the question on which he had now spoken, and, that being so, he should decline to follow his arguments. The Government were anxious to take the remaining votes in Supply, but were not prepared to name a day for the purpose until they had made further progress with the Elections Procedure Bill.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Elphinstone complained of the observations of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. DISRAELI was fully sensible of the embarrassment occasioned by the present state of business, but was not surprised at the complaints respecting the delay of the Estimates. There were several questions of paramount importance to be brought forward on going into Supply—one the state of the Navy, another the sanitary measure, another the Scotch Education Bill, and a fourth the Administration of Justice. In his opinion, the Ballot was not of sufficient importance to justify the postponement of such real public measures. It was utterly unnecessary at this time to divert the House from its important duties because the Prime Minister had suddenly become a convert to an antiquated faith, which even the extreme philosophers had given up. The result was, that a conviction was spring-



ing up in the public mind that the House was neglecting its important duties, and its character for practical business was being seriously injured.

#### THE BALLOT BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Elections Parliamentary and Municipal Bill. Mr. J. Lowther submitted a motion to substitute voting-papers for secret voting, which was rejected by 253 to 166.

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#### THE SERVANT QUESTION.

SERVANTISM—the word is almost legitimated as a literary colloquialism—is a topic which has passed into a new phase. Some years ago it was made, in the hands of Mr. John Leech and others, to yield much amusement to the lovers of caricature. At a still earlier date pictorial satirists of a coarser and greatly inferior stamp made capital out of it. Servant-girls dressing like their mistresses, but dropping their aspirates and turning the *v* into a *w*, or playing the piano, or taking lessons of French masters, or packing up for a Continental trip—things of this kind were familiar topics of cheap ridicule up to as lately as ten years ago. But, according to the old classical quotation, the times change, and we change with them. Affectation and vanity will always be ludicrous, but they are by no means peculiar to servant-girls; and, what is more, they are not easily distinguished, in the poor and ignorant, from the just and natural desire to better one's position and culture. The necessity of making some distinction of the kind is, however, being forced upon employers of domestic labour all over the world. In spite of the excess of women over men in our home population, there is a great dearth of female servants; wages are rising; and the demands of the young women in the matter of holidays, and generally of personal liberty, have reached an unheard-of pitch. In consequence of these facts much inconvenience has to be undergone in thousands of homes, especially in great centres of population.

Into all the causes of this state of things we cannot now affect to enter; but we say boldly that we are glad of it. The caricatures of the time of Seymour and even of Leech would now fall flat. We have reached a state of public opinion in which there is no fun whatever—not an iota—in the idea of a servant-girl learning French or music. To noble natures, indeed, there never was any. How could there be anything laughable in the thought of the best possible culture for every child of Heaven? It is our boast, not our shame, that we are about to make it easy for any brat of the gutter who has capacity and energy to rise from the primary school to the university. The boy who was trying to pick our pockets yesterday may be learning algebra next year. If we do not grudge the loss of a pocket-handkerchief or two in a school rate, surely we can only rejoice at the voluntary efforts of poor girls to "better themselves." They have a perfect right to make their own bargains; earn as much as ever they can; spend as they please the time they can secure for themselves; and take whatever social position they can fit themselves for. These are truisms. But we should be glad to see some well-planned scheme for giving grown girls ready for service and young women already in it, certain opportunities of culture which are very much needed, and in the affording of which mistresses no less than maids would find their account.

This subject is so large and so important that we hope to return to it; but, in the meanwhile, we beg leave to call attention to the extent to which, under the existing pressure, growing girls, of from thirteen to sixteen, are now forced into domestic positions for which they are totally unfit. Upon this point there is, waiting to be opened, a budget of most serious import. As soon as the case of the girl Agnes Norman is decided at the Old Bailey, we trust to be able to reopen the whole question of female domestic service, which is undoubtedly entering upon a new phase under our very eyes—a phase which we cannot too speedily recognise and consider.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at eleven o'clock, the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, were inspected by General Sir F. W. M. Mahon, of the cavalry brigade, in Windsor Great Park, near the Queen's Ride. The regiment consisted of four squadrons.

"WILD ANIMALS."—At the last Exeter Assizes there was a case in the calendar which usefully illustrated the uncertainty attending the legal definition of a wild animal. The prisoner, a fisherman, was charged with stealing a lobster, by abstracting it from the "pot" of a fellow fisherman, the said "pot" being sunk in the English Channel off the coast of Devon. The counsel for the defence raised the objection that the lobster was a wild animal, and therefore a criminal information could not be maintained. The Judge ruled that a lobster was not a wild animal, but considerable time was wasted in argument before the legal status of the crustacean was fixed. A still more curious instance of the difficulty has arisen in the same county. A swarm of bees alighted in a lane near the residence of a farmer named Pidsley, who straightway hived them. A neighbour named Llanville declared that the bees were his, and, shaking them out of Pidsley's hive into his own, carried them away. Pidsley sued in the County Court for the recovery of the value of the bees, and the Judge, Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff, after hearing all the evidence, said it would be necessary to withhold his judgment till next court, "there being a variety of points that suggested themselves to his mind with reference to the ownership of wild animals." The possibility of bees being regarded as wild animals was a new light for the Devonshire bee-masters.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice and attended by the suite, left Windsor by special train on Wednesday morning for Osborne.

THE QUEEN visited the camp at Aldershot on Monday, and reviewed the troops. Rain began to fall at about four o'clock in the afternoon, which marred the spectacle. The Queen rode down the line, after which there were a march past and a few evolutions. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince Arthur, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left the ground at about seven o'clock, and returned to Windsor. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany was present.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, accompanied by their children, left London for Germany on Monday night.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE were present, on Monday, at the annual fête of the National Orphan Asylum at Richmond, an institution which, during the past twenty-two years, has provided for a large number of orphan girls, and made them useful and intelligent domestic servants.

PRINCE ARTHUR was presented with the freedom of the city of London on Thursday.

PRINCESS MARY OF TECK on Wednesday inaugurated an institution to provide village homes for destitute little girls. The institution is founded on similar principles to those which govern the home for little boys near Dartford, under the immediate patronage of the Princess of Wales. The home is to be at Addlestone.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE is expected in Dublin on the 26th, to remain during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

THE BISHOP OF ELY, on opening a diocesan conference on Tuesday morning, alluding to the Purchas judgment, recommended the clergy to obey the law as, after long and patient investigation, it had been interpreted. Those who had been defeated should submit with dignity, and he hoped that the victors would display moderation and humility.

DR. ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, the well-known geographer, has just died, in his sixty-seventh year.

THE O'DONOGHUE'S CREDITORS have agreed to an arrangement by which they are to receive £30.0 in full satisfaction of all liabilities, and the bankruptcy will therefore be annulled.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF ENGLAND states that the population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1173 a day; but emigration takes away 468 of the number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

HENRY HOGG has given himself up as the murderer of a little girl, named Annie Houghton, who some years ago was mysteriously and brutally killed at a farmhouse near Wigan.

M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, a French Prefect under the Empire, whose extradition was recently granted by the Swiss Government at the request of the French Government, has been committed to prison at Havre, charged with forgery and embezzlement of public money.

FOUR GUTTER CHILDREN were, on Tuesday, brought up by officers of the London School Board, at the Mansion House, at Marlborough street, and at Southwark respectively. One of the boys was sent to an industrial school, and the others were lodged in the workhouse for inquiries.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER was given at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, to the artists of the Comédie Française, who have been for several weeks in this country. The chair was taken by Lord Dufferin, and Earl Granville, M. Got, and Mr. Alfred Wigan were amongst the speakers.

ANN BURNS, charged on her own confession with three murders at Wigan, has manifested such decided symptoms of insanity that it was deemed advisable on Tuesday to remove her to an asylum.

THE ITALIAN POST OFFICE has given notice to the Postmaster-General that the laws of Italy forbid the transmission by the post within that country of letters or packets containing money, jewellery, or other articles of value, and that henceforward any letters containing such articles which may be sent in the mails to Italy will be returned to this country undeveloped.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP AGINCOURT will, as soon as she can be patched up at Gibraltar, come to Devonport, where a court-martial pro forma will take place upon the captain, the officer of the watch, and the staff commander; but if it can be proved that Rear-Admiral Wilmot had taken charge of the navigation of the vessel, then this officer will also be put on his trial.

COUNTS DE FLAVIGNY AND SERRURIER, representatives of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded, and Drs. Blood and Demarquay, managers of the ambulances of the press, are in London for the purpose of expressing to the British nation the thanks not only of the two great societies they represent, but also of the French Government, for the generous relief afforded to their countrymen during the siege of Paris and the late civil war.

A FORMER CLERK IN DEPTFORD DOCKYARD was, on Monday, charged at Greenwich Police Court with having embezzled three sums amounting to £654 13s. The alleged offence took place in 1868, but the accounts were not audited until last year. Some evidence for the prosecution having been taken, the defendant was released on bail.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have awarded a telescope to Don G. San Juan, master of the Spanish brig Regenerada, of Barcelona, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the brigantine Elizabeth, of St. John's, Newfoundland, whom he received on board from their sinking vessel on March 5, 1871, in lat. 17 deg., long. 56 deg., about 300 miles from Barbadoes, and landed at Porto Rico on March 12.

A SAD DISASTER occurred off Plymouth early on Tuesday morning. A large ship, the Madagascar, 1800 tons burden, from London to Quebec, came into collision with the screw-steamer Widgeon, of Cork. The steamer sank in two hours afterwards, and the ship in four hours; but all on board, sixty-one in number, were saved by a trawling-sloop.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PRINCE ARTHUR ANNUITY BILL, a leading member of the Liberal party will propose that the matter be postponed until an investigation into the expenditure of the Civil List has taken place. The projected amendment is directed against various sinecure offices, the abolition of which would, it is considered, render an application to Parliament unnecessary.

A SERIOUS FIRE broke out in the Duke of Norfolk's Nunnery Colliery, near Sheffield, on Tuesday morning. One hundred colliers were in the pit at the time the conflagration was discovered, but they all managed to escape by the Silkestone pit. The fire was first seen at the pit head, where the drawing shaft was round in flames; the ropes were soon burnt through, and both cages were hurled to the bottom. The corporation brigade hastened to the spot, and the fire was got under. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AS HEAD CONSTABLE TALBOT, who made himself conspicuous in checking the Fenian conspiracy, was passing through Hardwick-street, Dublin, after midnight on Tuesday, a man deliberately fired a revolver at him, lodging the contents in the side of the head. He is not expected to recover. On two policemen running up at the time the ruffian fired again, wounding one of them in the leg. He was finally captured.

TWO BILLS, bearing the names of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Winterbotham, have been printed. One proposes to suspend until Sept. 1, 1872, the issue of new licences and certificates for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. The justices may, however, grant provisional licences, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The other bill provides that no prosecution under the Sunday Observance Act of Charles II. shall be instituted, except by or with the consent in writing of the chief officer of police of the district in which the offence is committed.

MR. W. D. CHRISTIE, formerly Minister in Brazil, has been elected one of the three trustees of the London Library, in the place of Mr. Grote. The other trustees are Earl Stanhope and Lord Lytton.

THE NORWICH TOWN COUNCIL resolved, on Tuesday, to pay the expenses of the Norwich Election Commission, as claimed by the Treasury. The amount due is £3219, and the rats required to cover it will be 3d. in the pound.

A BEQUEST TO MR. BRIGHT.—The valuable gold-headed staff used constantly by the late President Lincoln at the White House has been bequeathed to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., by the late Dr. Smith, the United States Consul for Dundee. The staff bears the inscription, "J. A. McClelland to Hon. A. Lincoln—June, 1857;" and, on a gold ferrule, "Presented to the Rev. Jas. Smith, D.D., late pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill., by the family of the late President Lincoln, in memorial of the high esteem in which he was held by him and them as their pastor and dear friend—27th of April, 1868." It was the will of President Lincoln that, on the death of Dr. Smith, the staff should go to Mr. Bright; and, in accordance with that desire, the following is inserted in Dr. Smith's will:—"I give, devise, and bequeath unto John Bright, Esq., member of the British House of Commons, and to his heirs, the gold-headed staff or cane which belonged to the deceased President Lincoln, of the United States, and presented to me by the deceased's widow and family as a mark of the President's respect; which staff is to be kept and used as an heirloom in the family of the said John Bright, as a token of the esteem which the late President felt for him because of his unwearied zeal and defence of the United States in suppressing the civil rebellion of the Southern States."

#### THE LOUNGER.

LAND AHEAD! Yes, there it is, with only a slight haze about it, and in a month we shall reach it. Without a figure, the House is to rise on Aug. 10 or 11. So say all the authorities with confidence. "But what of the Ballot Bill?" you will say. "How can that and the Supplies be got through in a month?" Well, as to the Ballot Bill, that, if it cannot be got through Committee next week, is to be thrown overboard; and as to the Supplies, they will be polished off, when once we get to work at them, easily in a fortnight; and all the other Legislative lumber which cumber the deck is to follow the Ballot Bill. Anyhow, the House is to be up and away by the 10th or 11th. So say all who ought to know. Mr. Forster, if he should have to shelve his bill, will be awfully "riled," and so will all the Radical members—at least, they will seem so. Really vexed I do not think they will be. But, however this may be, the bill will have to be massacred with the innocents unless it can be got through Committee next week. And, knowing this, we may be pretty sure that its enemies will take very good care that it shall not get through next week. "But Gladstone threatened to sit on till October." Yes; that was mere vapouring, though. He and his colleagues might sit, but they would have few companions. Besides, the Lords, unless they can have the bill up some days before Aug. 1, will at once put it aside, and with good reason. "The bill is important, but not urgent," they may argue, "as there is no likelihood of a general election at present." The bill will, I am pretty sure, have to be dropped. In that case, I hear it will be brought in early next Session—be, indeed, the first bill of the Session. Of course, I have no positive authority for all this; but it is, nevertheless, not mere rumour. Although I have no direct evidence, I have circumstantial testimony quite conclusive to my mind, that the Prime Minister means to get the House up by the 10th or the 11th. Bets of 2 to 1 have been offered that it will be prorogued before the 12th.

It is curious, but true, that whilst I am writing the fate of the Army Bill, though it will be settled on Friday, is still uncertain. Mr. Cardwell thinks—or, perhaps, only hopes—that his bill will be passed by the Lords; others, who ought to know, and are perhaps more likely to know than Mr. Cardwell, think that the Lords will reject it. I am told that Lord Bessborough, the Liberal whip in the Upper House, has not been able yet to make up his books. But I need say no more on this matter, because before your paper will be published the event will be known. I have said this uncertainty is curious. I may say that it is very uncommon—almost unprecedented. Generally—almost, indeed, always—we know pretty well what will be the fate of an important bill some days before the division comes off.

The report of the Committee on the business of the House will not be considered this Session, nor the report of the Committee on Contagious Diseases, I think. The evidence taken by the last Committee will not be in the hands of members this month, I am told; and without that it will be impossible to consider the report. Nor will Lord Henry Lennox bring forward his motion on the loss of the Captain. Mr. Childers is gone, as you know, abroad; and in his absence Lord Henry, who is a very gentlemanly, kind-hearted man, feels that the subject ought not to be debated in the House.

Some years ago, certain Scotch members—all honour to them, therefore—battled against a Scotch Fisheries Bill because it proposed that no man should carry a salmon rod without a license costing 10s., and quashed the bill. This year Mr. Dodds, of Stockton, brings in a bill, a clause of which enacts that the license for carrying a salmon rod shall be £1 a year. Very bad this; but here is something worse: the Home Secretary has an amendment upon the paper to increase the price of the license to £2. The argument is, that gentlemen who fish for salmon can well afford and ought to pay £2 for a license, and this may be true. But what of the poor who live by our salmon rivers, and as Mr. David Robertson once said in the House, have rights of free fishing older than the oldest title-deeds in the land. Happily, this bill cannot be passed this Session; but it will turn up again next year, and so, meanwhile, let the defenders of the rights of the poor consider this matter and be prepared to battle against this atrocious infringement of the rights of property. To put a prohibitory tax upon rod-fishing for salmon is simple robbery of the poor, not of a dead obsolete right, but of a right now exercised by thousands of poor people.

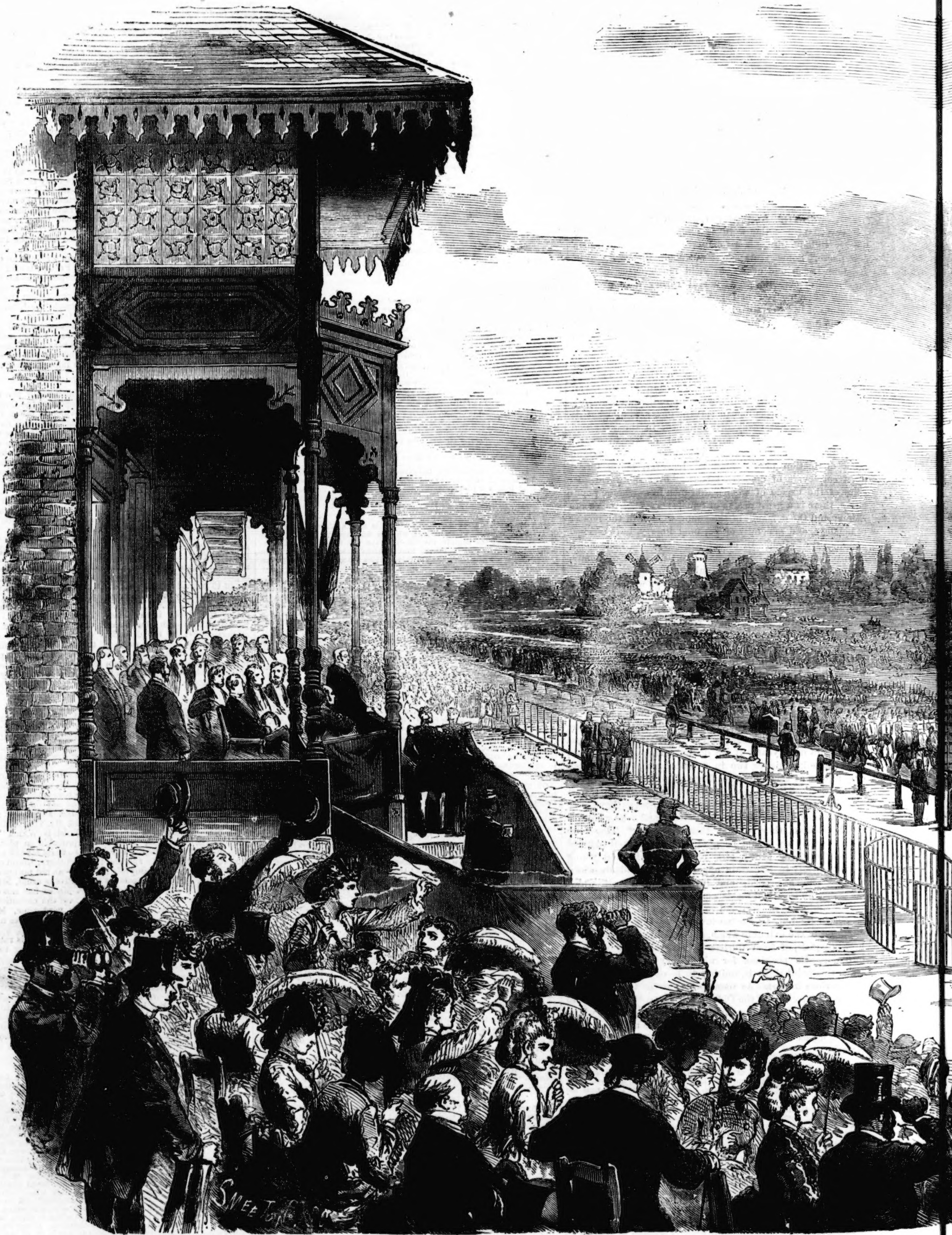
#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The third venture, which is proverbially lucky, has proved to be quite the contrary in the case of Mr. Thyrre Smith. His dialogues, called respectively "A Happy Pair" and "Uncle's Will," were so clever and original that I had quite made up my mind the stage never need despair for a writer of elegant trifles worthy the attention of first-rate artists. "Il faut qu'une Porte soit ouverte ou fermée," engages the attention of very first-rate artists on the French stage; so why should not Mr. Thyrre Smith, like Alfred de Musset, keep on writing occasional pieces of merit? The third venture, recently produced at the COURT, cancels the good effects of the preceding pieces, and makes me despair for the comedy which most people think Mr. Thyrre Smith would have brought out with success. "Which is Which" is a little play for six characters, weak and improbable in plot, forced in talk, and not well acted. The audience waits for the sparkle, but it never comes; but no sparkle, if it was there, would compensate for the ineffective and improbable story—an old notion rather frittered away. Mr. Clayton was not so effective as usual, Miss Bromley was childishly weak, and Miss Louisa Moore has not done much good by going to America. When I saw the comedietta it went uncommonly badly. But better luck next time, Mr. Thyrre Smith. You may be dull for a wonder, but you are not coarse—an unpardonable sin in my eyes.

I do not much care for infant phenomena. It is rather a cruel satire on the extravagant announcements recording the immense success of Mr. H. J. Byron and his drama of "Daisy Farm" to add to the programme a baby Roscius called Master John Manley, who has delighted all Australia (the most ignorant country in the world concerning the drama), and who preaches out a few sentences by Shakspeare and Dibdin. The little fellow is clever enough, may be; but his place is at a music-hall or in a caravan, and not in theatres. In music-hall or caravan he would be appreciated. He would bring in money. But it is hopeless to think that a hundred Master John Manleys will bring the public to the OLYMPIC. The drama may do something, but not Master Manley.

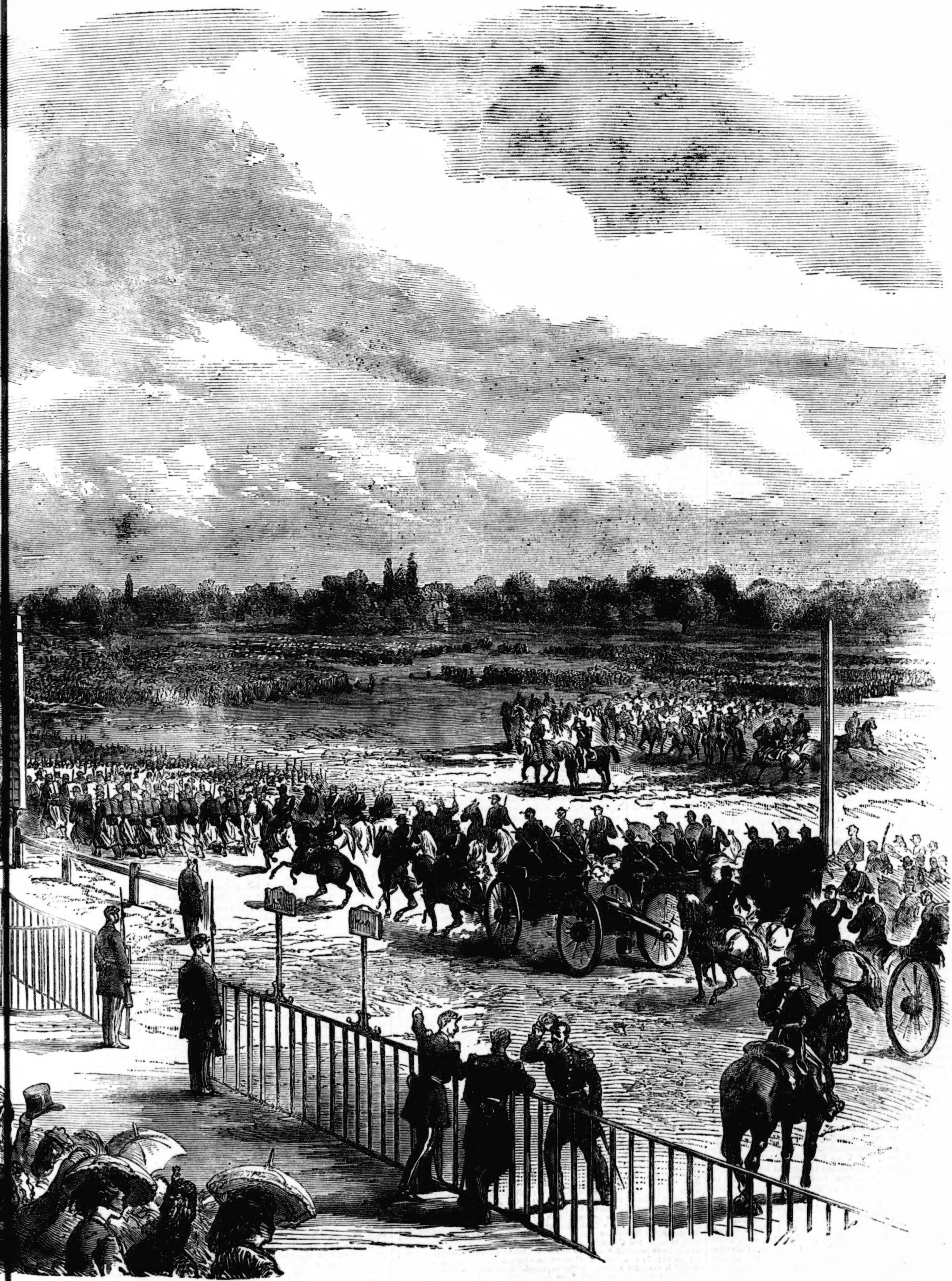
THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, the chairman reported that a deputation had waited upon Mr. Forster pointing out the condition of several good schools whose subscriptions were falling, and asking the Vice-President of the Council to relax the code so as to enable the board to save those schools. Mr. Forster replied that he could not relax the code, but it would be a year before the inspector came to examine the schools, and if in that time the buildings were found satisfactory he would make the grant. There was nothing to prevent the board from using temporary buildings in the mean time. The board afterwards resumed the discussion of Professor Huxley's committee's scheme of education. Mr. Smithies moved "That the following be added to the 'discretionary subjects':—Swimming, shorthand, navigation, telegraphy, mechanics, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may from time to time be found specially adapted to the diversified talent of those scholars who distinguish themselves by their industry and good conduct." Professor Huxley said that the board had already passed a clause which covered not only these "subjects," but everything else which it might be thought desirable to teach; and the motion was withdrawn. It was resolved that the instruction in elementary evening schools should be of the same general character as that recommended for the day schools, but that the religious instruction should be permissive. It was also resolved that science and art classes in connection with public elementary schools should be encouraged and facilitated.





THE LATE GRAND REVIEW OF THE FRENCH





FRENCH ARMY AT LONGCHAMPS, PARIS.



## THE LONGCHAMPS REVIEW.

Nothing could be more picturesque than the sight of Longchamps, on June 29, from the hill above the bridge at St. Cloud—the very ground over which, five short weeks ago, the man who now traversed it passed at the risk of his life from the shells showered by the insurgents upon the unfortunate village. The centre of the racecourse was kept quite clear; but round three sides of it, commencing at the windmill on the left, and along the Paris and Boulogne boundaries of the ground, immense bodies of infantry were massed in close column, their arms piled, their packs off, and themselves, officers as well as men, making the best breakfast they could from what they had brought in their haversacks. A great portion of the troops were more or less under the shade of the trees that here creep down nearly to the edge of the racecourse; and the thick green background against the uniforms and steel bayonets, the bright breastplates and helmets, of a brigade of cuirassiers that were dismounted a little higher up the hill towards Point du Jour, formed a picture that will not quickly be forgotten by those who were present. Although the march past was not to commence before two p.m., many thousands of spectators had found their way to Longchamps as early as eleven a.m.; but the immense stretch of ground from which the review could be seen made the crowd appear a mere nothing. In every direction, and chiefly wherever shade could be obtained, groups of well-dressed persons might be seen waiting for the day's proceedings to commence. The Grand Stand, which had suffered somewhat from insurgent shells during the second siege of Paris, had been repaired, and was decorated with extreme good taste. By half-past one M. Thiers, the Ministers, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Chamber were assembled in the centre pavilion of the stand, which used, in the days of the Empire, to be known as the Imperial Pavilion. The Chief of the Executive Power wore the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, of which order he is now, ex officio, the head. He, as well as the Ministers and other staff of the Assembly, was dressed in black evening dress with white neckcloth.

To the immediate right of this tribune was a long division of the Grand Stand, capable of seating comfortably the six hundred and odd deputies of the National Assembly; most of them also wore evening dress, and each had a large tricoloured rosette at his button-hole. Beyond the place set apart for the deputies, further to the right, was a still larger division, entitled Tribune des Invités, which was almost entirely filled with well-dressed ladies, the gentlemen preferring to wander about amongst their friends. To the immediate left of M. Thiers's tribune was that of the Corps Diplomatique, nearly all of whom, many with their wives, were present. Beyond the Corps Diplomatique was a small compartment fitted up for Madame Thiers and a few lady friends; beyond that again the tribune for general officers not under arms, with their wives and families. In front of all these various tribunes were rows of chairs to which all who had obtained tickets from a Minister, a deputy, or other personage were admitted. France is still in mourning, so there was not that show of colours which used, in the days when races were run at Longchamps, to make the combination of ladies' dresses look like a beautiful flower show.

Precisely at two p.m. Marshal M'Mahon, attended by a very numerous and brilliant staff, appeared on the ground, riding the same three-quarter bred, showy, dark chestnut weight-carrier that has borne him through so many hard-fought fields since he received it in Italy, after the battle of Magenta, from the hands of the Emperor. Almost at the same moment when the Marshal cantered across the racecourse, M. Thiers's arrival was announced by a salvo of twenty-one guns, and the troops all stood to their arms, the sun flashing again along each brigade as the bayonets moved in presenting arms. In a few minutes the 1st Corps, commanded by General de Ladmirault, was seen to commence filing off from its left, and presently, headed by its chief, who was in turn led by M'Mahon with his staff, a mighty river of armed men commenced to flow past, and did not cease for upwards of three hours and a half. As soon as the Marshal had saluted M. Thiers, he wheeled off to his right with his whole staff, and took up his position exactly opposite the centre pavilion occupied by the Ministers, where he remained until the whole of the army had filed by. Following M'Mahon was General de Ladmirault, with the staff of the 1st Corps d'Armée. This officer, as did each of the Generals commanding corps when they had passed the saluting-point, wheeled to the right, and remained near the Marshal until his corps had gone by. The 1st Corps d'Armée consisted of three divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Grenier, Laveaucoupet, and Montaudon; and contains in its ranks more than one of the regiments that have done even more noted service than their fellows during the second siege of Paris. The band of the old Garde de Paris led this corps, and was followed by the battalion of Gardiens de la Paix (the old sergents de ville), and the Garde Républicaine, to both of which regiments, as having from the first shown the way, much of the late victory of order over anarchy may be attributed. After these two battalions came General Abattucci's brigade, in which the leading regiment was the celebrated 54th of the Line, the corps that held the fortress of Bitché until the preliminaries of peace had been signed. This regiment, as also the 39th of the Line in General Dumont's brigade of the 3rd division, alone had military bands, the others having to march past to the sound of drums and bugles, there being no fifes in the French army. The 1st Corps d'Armée, with the battalion of Engineers and the six batteries of artillery belonging to it, took exactly three quarters of an hour to march past, although the infantry were closed up in battalions and the artillery in brigades. The corps was led by the Engineers, and ended with the medical staff, ambulances, &c., attached to the division.

To Ladmirault's corps succeeded General de Cissey's; to De Cissey's, General Lacretelle's; to Lacretelle's, General Douay's; to Douay's, General Clinchant's; and to Clinchant's, General Vinoy's army of reserve, with which the marching past of the infantry and of the field batteries attached to each division ceased. The men were, without exception, in their campaigning dress—kepi, grey great-coats, and packs; but very few of the divisions carried either tents or cooking-pots. Of the whole of that vast mass of infantry, numbering close upon 100,000 men under arms, there were not more than 2 per cent who had not during the last twelve months been under either the fire of the Prussians or the scarcely less deadly artillery of the insurgents. Nay, of all the innumerable regiments and brigades that had marched past, including the sixteen régiments provisoires (in the 4th and 5th Corps) formed out of the troops that have returned from Germany, there are not more than 10 per cent who have not been engaged in subduing the insurrection within the walls of Paris. The severe nature of the fighting they have gone through can be best seen by the number of officers now serving in the ranks who have lost an arm or a hand, and by the greater number of both officers and men who are to be seen in the various ambulances of Paris and Versailles limping about on crutches. As each regiment appeared in a line with the tribune in which the deputies were it was loudly cheered; some corps, being better known than others, receiving a very much more demonstrative ovation. "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive l'Artillerie!" were the cries taken up by the deputies, and echoed right and left amongst the spectators. The troops, however, had strict orders not to utter a word, and these orders they strictly obeyed throughout the day.

To the five corps d'armée of infantry and field guns succeeded the horse artillery, the heavy field artillery, and the artillery of reserve, the whole under Colonel Lajaille, of that corps. The French artillery is, perhaps, not all that it might be, and, more particularly, as regards horses and drivers, it leaves, like the cavalry, much to be desired. At the same time, it would be unfair not to recollect what both these branches of the service have gone through since this time last year. Nor must we forget that after Sedan and Metz the French cavalry and artillery were virtually to exist; and, moreover, we must bear in mind that neither gunners, drivers, lancers, hussars, nor dragoons are formed in a

day, a week, a month, or even a year. One very fine regiment trotted past at the head of the cavalry division: we allude to the mounted Gendarmes, about 1000 strong, composed of old soldiers, all volunteers for their present work, well horsed, with excellent seats on their animals, which were well groomed and evidently well looked after. The 1st and 4th Cuirassiers, both of which had fought well at Reichshoffen, were loudly cheered as they passed at a trot; as was also General Gallifet, at the head of his brigade of Chasseurs à Cheval, two regiments which were certainly the best turned out, as regards good-riding, smart-looking men, and well-groomed horses, of any in the whole division, always excepting the mounted Gendarmes mentioned above. With Gallifet's brigade of cavalry ended the march past; and as the last squadron of the rear regiment passed, M'Mahon cantered up to M. Thiers's tribune to salute him. But the chief of the Executive Power was out of the stand before the Marshal could pull his horse up, and in a moment was shaking M'Mahon warmly by the hand.

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

THE German Correspondent of last Saturday says:—Great additions to the strength of the German fleet are contemplated. Besides the three turret-ships, two of which are to be built at the Royal docks at Kiel, the one probably by the Stettin Company, seven corvettes are to be constructed at the Royal dockyard of Danzig. Four of these are to be of the size of the Ariadne, and two of that of the Albatross. The seventh corvette to be built at Danzig is the Louise. It will be commenced in a few days, as soon as the Ariadne is launched.

In connection with these announcements a letter which appears in the *Daily News* is of interest. The writer (who appears to have had the advantage of official introductions) gives full particulars of the course of instruction which German naval officers have to pass. The examination to be passed before being sent to sea at all is a smart and comprehensive one, and it is followed by two or three years' service as midshipman. Then comes a year or a year and a half at the naval school at Kiel; and after that the young officer presents himself for his examination to pass from midshipman to lieutenant. He is probed to the bottom in navigation and seamanship, including tactics. Among the artillery subjects he is questioned as to the parabola in the flight of round shot and shell, the effects of impact with given materials, penetrating power of different projectiles, the probabilities of objective points, the details of foreign artillery armaments, and the use and effects of small-arms in naval actions. In naval engineering he must have a full knowledge of machinery, including principles of condensation, expansion, &c., and of ship-building in all its details. He must be up in land fortifications and the manoeuvres of an infantry force on shore. He must have full acquaintance with the regulations affecting discipline, and have the penal code (which is the same as that in force among the German land troops) at his fingers' ends. He must be accomplished in topographical draughtsmanship and in the construction of plans for batteries and the impromptu defence of places. In mathematics he has to demonstrate familiarity with the differential and integral calculi. Having thus shown himself to be an Admirable Crichton, he is then at liberty to wait for his vacancy as sub-lieutenant. The writer adds:—"Promotion is, without exception, by seniority; it being assumed, and surely not without cause, that efficiency is secured in all by the rigorous examinations which have to be undergone. The naval service is, with the exception of officers of the merchant service taken into it at the beginning and still remaining, wholly an aristocratic one. It is the fashion to join it, and it is at once compulsory and the fashion to pass good examinations in it. It is an achievement the secret of which the Germans seem alone of European nations to have mastered, how to make it the fashion with young noblemen to work as he who worketh that he may live. On board a first rate the following is the cadre of officers:—1st, captain; 2nd, commander; 3rd, navigating lieutenant (who is always a captain-lieutenant, and is the senior officer next to the commander); 4th, gunnery lieutenant (who is also senior officer of the watch) and two or three junior watch officers (lieutenants), with the quantum of lieutenants. Under the navigating lieutenant there is no sailing-master; the former is responsible for the sailing of the ship and is aided by the best midshipmen on board. Similarly, the gunnery lieutenant has no gunner under him, but is responsible for all artillery details himself. It is noticeable how, by the test of seniority, greater stress seems to be laid upon navigation than gunnery; on the same principle, probably, that in a cavalry regiment the horses are always objects of greater solicitude than the men. Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gun-boat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign warship. Its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood of disabling the machinery. 'My word,' to quote the naive remark of an officer with whom I happened to have conversation on this topic—"My word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." And I saw enough to make me certain that this was no empty boast. Every ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, ensures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the piteous complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are capable in emergency of being dispensed with. 'L'Orient is a very difficult port to make; I would not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth! there is not a Lieutenant in the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time.' This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on maritime affairs in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not want for naval officers—her lack is of a fleet and of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter."

CONFERENCE ON COLONIAL QUESTIONS.—A conference is to be held next week for the free discussion of questions arising out of the colonial relations to Great Britain. The meetings will take place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Wednesday, the 19th, and two following days. The proceedings will be opened by a conversation, at which Mr. J. A. Froude will deliver the opening address. On the following evenings papers will be read on "The Value of the Colonies to Great Britain"; "The Colonial Office: its Constitution and Administration"; "Imperial and Colonial Federalism"; "Emigration," &c. The promoters of the conference, desirous that it should be as widely representative as possible, have invited gentlemen of all shades of opinion to support and attend its meetings. The following noblemen and gentlemen, amongst others, have signified their approval:—The Earl of Airlie, Sir John Bowring; Lord George Hamilton, M.P.; Lord Sandon, M.P.; Sir H. D. Wolff; Mr. Brassey, M.P.; Mr. Morgan Howard; Mr. E. B. Sastwick, M.P.; Mr. Froude; Mr. McCullagh-Torrens, M.P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and a number of others.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Mr. Henry W. Peek, M.P., has, as a means of meeting the efforts being made to sever the union between Church and State, determined to give prizes of £400, £200, and £100 respectively, for original treatises on the maintenance of the Church of England as an Established Church. The judges appointed by Mr. Peek to decide on the merits of the treatises are the Marquis of Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Hesse, late of Merchant Taylors'; and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. The following are the points which are to be taken up:—1. A clear explanation of the position which the Church of England has occupied in relation to the State both before and since the Reformation, especially the latter. 2. The views on this subject which have from time to time been held, both in the Church and among Nonconformists. 3. The advantages which have resulted from the union of Church and State—(1) Religious; (2) Social; (3) Political. 4. If there have been any disadvantages, the way in which they have been counterbalanced. 5. A refutation of the most prominent arguments which have been advanced in recent discussions against the continuance of the union. 6. A sketch of the probable results of a severance of the union. This argument to be illustrated from the special habits of thought and feeling prevalent in England, and the actual experience of other countries.

## MORE ABOUT THE CENSUS OF 1871.

It has been the custom of the Registrar-General to issue a "Preliminary Report" about two or three months after the taking of the Census. In 1861 this species of report appeared early in June. But the preliminary report of 1871, though a few weeks longer in preparation than its predecessor, is far superior to it in the completeness of its statements and tables. In this respect the document now before us is a marvel of statistical research and promptitude, showing various details and extending to every town in England and Wales. A general summary has already appeared, but the volume constituting the preliminary report is more than a summary, and is really a tolerably full version of the Census, subject to future correction in regard to some of its figures. At the outset we are told something of the toil involved in the counting of the people. The total number of local officers employed was 35,430, comprising 627 superintendent registrars, 2197 registrars, and 32,606 enumerators, this last number including 627 for public institutions and sixty-six for boats and barges. The payments made to these local officers amount to £78,299, of which the enumerators have received £53,920. The aid afforded by the municipal authorities, the clergy, the press, and other parties is gratefully acknowledged. Among the curious incidents of the Census we are told that fourteen schedules were sent to the Registrar-General privately, to avoid the scrutiny of the enumerators in "country districts," the sanction of that officer having been first obtained. One of the parties concerned was a spinster, reputed to be very wealthy and "of rather advanced age," who fastened up her doors and windows, forbidding the entrance of the enumerator, and saying that a fine of £20 would not induce her to give him the required particulars. A "soothing letter" was addressed from head-quarters, and the lady yielded so far as to send her schedule direct to the Registrar-General. No prosecution was in any case instituted by the chief officer, but a few recalcitrant householders were proceeded against by the enumerators, and fined. A middle-aged man in Devonshire was mulcted in £1 and costs for refusing to make out a Census paper for himself and child. He declared that he knew neither his own name nor his place of birth, and he would not perjure himself by making a false entry. An "author"—certainly an eccentric one—wrote in the last column of his schedule, "wife says I am both idiot and lunatic." It is also noticed as an incident of the Census, that "a lady in a London district, appointed enumerator, discharged the duties very efficiently."

Midnight of Palm Sunday was fixed as the Census hour, and it was not an unimportant fact that the succeeding day was "cool and fine" all over the kingdom. The enumerators collected 5,030,895 schedules from that number of families or lodgers living in 4,259,032 houses. The enumerated population of England and Wales, living at midnight on April 2, was 22,704,108 souls, being an increase of 2,637,884 over the number living at the preceding Census. This growth is more than was expected. The increase from 1851 to 1861 was 2,138,615, the rate of increase being 12 per cent for the ten years, whereas the rate of increase for 1861-71 is 13 per cent. The actual addition was never so great in any preceding decennial as in the ten years we have just passed through, although the ratio of increase has previously been higher, as in the period 1811-21, when it amounted to 18 per cent. Since then the ratio has declined, until the revival disclosed by the present returns. In actual numbers the population of England and Wales has, of course, gone on continually increasing. In 1801, when the first Census was taken, the population at home amounted to no more than 8,892,536—a number which is almost equalled by the bare increase since 1831.

The causes of the more rapid increase of our population since 1861 are somewhat difficult to ascertain, and can only be clearly explained after all the data have been analysed. Another circumstance which calls for consideration is that which relates to the movement of the population as between the town and the country. Here we find that the urban districts have in the last ten years grown more than twice as fast as the country districts. The former contains 12,900,297 of the population, and the latter 9,803,811. The decennial increase in the former instance is 1,969,456, and in the latter 668,428. The urban population has grown at the annual rate of 1.67 per cent, and the rural at the annual rate of 0.71 per cent. But the growth of the urban districts has not been quite so rapid as in the previous decennial, whereas the growth of the rural has been more rapid. In 1851-61 the urban population increased at the rate of 1.79 per cent per annum, as against 1.67 in 1861-71, whereas the rural population increased at the rate of 0.41 per cent in the former period as against 0.71 in the latter. The progress of the ratios is thus reversed. The more rapid growth of the rural districts is said to imply that many of them are assuming the character of towns—that is to say, villages are becoming towns, and small towns are growing larger; or, in other words, our rural districts are becoming less rural and more urban. The number of inhabited houses has increased by more than half a million. The average number of persons to a house is 5.3. The number of uninhabited houses is 260,178, as against 184,694 in the year 1861. But these so-called uninhabited houses are merely houses in which no person dwelt or slept on the Sunday night preceding the enumeration, and in towns many of these were occupied during the day. With regard to the sexes of the entire population we find that the females were 11,663,705, and the males 11,040,403, giving an excess of women and girls to the extent of 623,302. Estimating soldiers and sailors abroad at 149,254, the disparity in the sexes is reduced to 474,048.

The Census having been taken throughout the United Kingdom simultaneously, the figures are attainable for the whole of the British Isles. Including 207,198 on account of the Army, Navy, and merchant service, as keeping so many abroad, the population of the British Isles appears as 31,817,108. England has 21,487,688; Wales, 1,216,420; Scotland, 3,358,613; Ireland, 5,402,759; the Isle of Man, 53,867; and the Channel Isles, 90,563. Out of every 100 of the population England takes 67½, Wales nearly 4, Scotland rather more than 10½, and Ireland 17. The population of the entire kingdom is now increasing at the rate of 725 persons daily. The decennial rate of increase was 6.06 per cent in 1861-61, and the annual rate 0.59 per cent. In 1861-71 the decennial rate was 5.96 per cent, and the annual 0.86 per cent. The increasing rapidity of the growth is thus evident. Distinguishing the sexes, the male population of the United Kingdom appears as 15,549,271, including soldiers and sailors abroad, and the female as 16,267,837. It is believed that the 718,566 absent males are to be found somewhere, and the Registrar-General refers to the ascertained fact that, about the year 1861, there was an excess of more than a million males in the colonies and the United States, the latter alone showing a male surplus of 735,429 in 1860. Emigration from the United Kingdom has been going on steadily, but at a retarded rate. The emigrants in 1861-61 were 2,054,578. In 1861-71 they were 1,674,794, the decrease being 379,984. The decrease in emigration helps to account for the increased growth of the population, bearing in mind that not only were so many more individuals retained, but a portion of these have become the parents of children born within the decennial.

An interesting consideration is that which relates to the future growth of the population. At the present rate, England will double her population in fifty-six years, and the United Kingdom in eighty-four years. It is expected that the population will increase pretty uniformly for some years to come. Euler showed, on mathematical principles, how rapidly men can multiply, proving that it was quite possible for the millions of the human race to have sprung from one pair within a moderate period. Malthus, by an elaborate statistical deduction, established the principle that population grows naturally at rates in geometrical progression. In this report we find argued—and the argument is doubtless sound—that a prolific population is by no means a source of peril as affecting the means of subsistence, but rather the contrary. But for its prolific power, the English race would now have no existence; the dangers and disasters of its infancy, in the days of the Celts and Angles, would have extinguished it. In 1801 the population of



The United Kingdom amounted to about 16,302,410. The preceding year had been one of great scarcity, giving the people some idea of famine. The mortality was high, and the population seemed to be in danger of exceeding the limits of subsistence. But now, in 1871, with a population of nearly 32,000,000, and rapidly increasing, the pressure on subsistence is far less than it was at the beginning of the century, and products are increasing far more rapidly than people. The increase in the working power of the country brought about by the machines, tools, and engines which men of science, mechanics, and engineers have placed at our disposal, tends directly to the maintenance of a larger population. The necessities of life are substantially what they were, but the opportunities are immensely increased. Men are still but men in regard to that which they consume; they are becoming giants in regard to that which they produce. It may be said that the destructive power of production. When has the world ever seen such an array of ironclad war-ships, guns, torpedoes, and arms of pre-arranged slaughter more effective or ruin more prompt? When was England as concerned, all these lethal powers are only employed for the defence of the wealth, credit, and life of the nation.

Considering London by itself we find much that is remarkable. The City proper has lost nearly a third of its population since 1861, containing now only 74,732 persons, as compared with 112,063 at the date of the previous Census. But the day Census of 1871 shows that, in addition to the loss of the City, the population of the metropolis has increased by 97,133, being now at the head of all the divisions, whereas in 1861 St. Pancras carried the palm. Islington has increased by 53,408, Wandsworth by 54,617, Lambeth by 46,258, Hackney by 41,582, Camberwell by 39,814, Poplar by 37,081, and other districts by lesser amounts. Upon the whole London has grown from 2,362,236 in 1861, and 2,803,989 in 1871, to 3,251,804 in 1871. But we are reminded that this is really only part of London. Its population in intimate fusion and close relation has overflowed these bounds; and within the radius of the metropolitan police district, the population is 3,833,692. Beyond these limits there is yet a considerable population which flows in and out of London daily, a circumstance which accounts for the rapid growth of Tunbridge, Hastings, Brighton, and other outlying places. The increase of the London population is well indicated by the ratio of increase in the ring which intervenes between the Registrar-General's division with its population of 3,251,804, and the police division with its total population of 3,833,692. The difference between these two amounts—that is to say, a population of 581,888—is the Census of the outer ring. This population was only 318,499 in 1861. In 1861 it was 418,731. In the decade 1861-71 the population of the registration division grew at the annual rate of 1.73 per cent, that of the police division at 1.86 per cent, and that of the outer ring at 2.77 per cent. In 1861-71 the annual ratios for these several areas became respectively 1.49, 1.88, and 2.19. These figures are singularly expressive, and clearly show what is going on. The population of the ring round the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works is thus proved to have increased more than 50 per cent in ten years. The Registrar-General ominously observes that "there being no adequate provision for the sanitary purification of this area, which is shut out from the system of sewers lately created, it is in imminent danger." Such a warning, from such a source, is not to be despised.

Particulars are also given as to ten other registration divisions of England and Wales. The northern division, comprising the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, shows an annual increase of more than 2 per cent. The south-western, consisting of Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, shows the slowest rate—viz., 0.24 per cent. The increase in Wales is a little over 1 per cent. Looking at the counties, we find that Cornwall has lost 7292 of its population, as compared with 1861; Pembroke has lost 4342; Anglesey, 3690; Brecon, 1723; and Huntingdon, 578. Lancashire has gained 389,464; Middlesex, 332,397; and the West Riding of Yorkshire, 323,427. Finally, we come to the satisfactory conclusion that, despite some drawbacks, "During her happy reign, 5,900,000 have been added to her Majesty Queen Victoria's subjects, not by the seizure of neighbouring territories, but by the enterprise, industry, and virtue of her people."—*Standard*.

**THE EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS.** In the fourteen weeks between April 1 and July 8 amounted to £17,732,299, an increase of £350,000 upon the sum in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £24,144,848. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £819,602.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—The announcement of "the last representations" of "A Sensation Novel" (performed over a hundred and fifty times at this popular place of amusement), has appeared, and will doubtless stimulate those who have not seen this, one of the cleverest hits at the license of modern novel writing, to an immediate visit to the Gallery. Mr. Garman Reed has another entertainment in preparation, which will forthwith be produced. Mr. Corney Grain's very clever medley of song and anecdote, of description of scene and imitation of character, entitled "The Fancy Fair," is received every evening with the warmest applause.

**THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The harvest of winter wheat has progressed from the South well up in the southern tier of Western States, and the crop, as a whole, is magnificent—considerably exceeding the early estimates. The harvest is fully two or three weeks earlier than the average of seasons, and about ten days or a fortnight hence the spring wheat harvest will commence. Our latest public and private advices from the principal districts are in the main encouraging. As in the most favourable seasons, there are drawbacks from some of the numerous enemies of the plant—as rust, insects, too much or too little moisture; but, as a whole, there is no reason to doubt that the harvest will be fully equal to that of last year, which was about the best ever vouchsafed to the country, both as regards quantity and quality. Whatever damage may have been sustained by the crop in some sections will most likely be made up by increased acreage, which, according to the Agricultural Department, is 4 per cent, or about 750,000 acres. The early apprehensions that the yield in California would be more than suffice for local consumption have happily been falsified. With the harvest there nearly concluded, it appears that there will not only be an abundance for home consumption, but a liberal surplus for exportation, though not equal to that of the best seasons. In the adjoining State of Oregon the crop is among the largest. If not the largest, ever garnered. The minor small grain crops in the Western States promise well, and, as regards Indian corn, there is every indication that the yield will exceed that of any former year in the history of the nation. With reference to the West the potato crop has been injured by the bug. However, there is no reason to doubt an abundant yield of this staple article of food for much solicitude but there is reason to believe that the reports of damage to the plant by excessive rains, &c., are exaggerated for speculative purposes. Nobody, of course, looks for a yield approaching anything like the record crop of last year, but fine weather henceforth may go far to make amends for the shortcomings of the fore part of the season. As we have before remarked, no estimate made before October can have much value, nor can the probabilities of result be discerned until near the end of August. Its condition at any date reached, and the circumstances of its progress up to that date, are all that serve to guide expectation, and those by comparison with past years. On the whole, it is matter of profound gratulation that the country is likely to be again blessed with enough and to spare of all the great fruits of the soil—the very superstructure of all prosperity. In regard to the European cereal crops our information is not sufficiently full to warrant an intelligent expression of opinion, but, judging from the course of the markets, no limitation of supply is so far apprehended.—*New York Commercial List*, June 24.

## ENCROACHMENTS ON EPPING FOREST.

DEMONSTRATION ON WANSTEAD FLATS.

THE parties engaged in filching Epping Forest from the public, among whom Lord Cowley is the latest appropriator, have at last succeeded in arousing a determined spirit of opposition. Several public meetings to protest against the inclosure of the forest have lately been held in the east end of London; but the most important of all was a grand demonstration on Wanstead Flats, near Lord Cowley's inclosure, on Saturday last.

Wanstead Flats, it may be explained, is the title of the portion of Epping Forest which is nearest to London, and is but a stone's throw from the Forest-gate station of the Great Eastern Railway, and some quarter of an hour's walk from as crowded and busy thoroughfares as there are in the metropolis. The meeting of last Saturday had been announced beforehand, and the possibility of Lord Cowley's new fence being removed "by resolution" had been not obscurely hinted at. A question followed in the House of Commons, and Mr. Bruce had promised that the usual precautions would be taken to prevent a breach of the peace. This put the promoters of the meeting into a dilemma. If they—magistrates of the district, county members, large employers of labour, independent gentlemen, ministers of religion, and members of the School Board—called into existence a power which they could not control; if the people, heated with a sense of wrong, declined to be restrained, and came into collision with the authorities, a grave responsibility would rest upon those who had invited them to discuss their grievances in sight and within reach of the obstructions which are their most offensive expression. If, on the other hand, this new inclosure were not protested against in the locality, public opinion would seem supine, and a fair opportunity be lost of giving moral support to those who are fighting the battle against the lords of the manor who inclose. So, after consideration, it was determined to change the place of meeting. A review of volunteers had been announced to take place on Wanstead Flats, at the hour at which the chair was to be taken; so placards were issued that, "in consequence" of this, Lord Cowley's last inclosure would be discussed in the field adjoining West Ham Hall, the residence of Mr. Tanner. This was not far from the flats, but it was too far for the taste of the meeting. An amendment was moved the moment Sir Antonio Brady took the chair. Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P., advised and pleaded in vain. "To the flats!" "They're our own." "We should be prevented meeting there?" "Wot is there to be afraid of?" "Whose fault is it we have to meet at all?" "Wot about Berkhamstead?" "Where's Lord Browlow's palings now?"—came from scores of lusty voices; and when the amendment was put "that this meeting do adjourn," a perfect forest of hands was held up in its favour. It was clear that the assembled crowd would have its way, and that any appearance of distrust might have prejudiced the cause of order; so Sir Antonio Brady and the rest yielded with a good grace; a committee-man announced, laughingly, that "the flats had it;" and the adjournment was carried into effect at once. The committee, under whose auspices the meeting had been convened, were seated in a large waggon which had been fitted up with tables and chairs, and two or three other vehicles of a like character stood around, all crowded, and all without horses. What so fitting as that those should be dragged on to the flats by the enthusiastic crowd? There was plenty of superfluous energy about, and a dozen willing fellows had harnessed themselves, and waggons, committee chairs, tables, and paraphernalia were out of the field, and jogging along the road at a steady trot in far less time than it has taken to read these lines. Where the harness came from was a mystery. There it was, good stout rope, admirably adapted for the purpose it was put to; and passed hand over hand and pulled with the precision of fireman at drill. Past the Eagle and Child tavern by which, as the Court rolls show, there was an illegal inclosure of Epping Forest 150 years ago, which was condemned by the Verderers, and ordered to be removed; down the noble avenue of chestnuts which leads to the forest, and the committee carts and their hundreds of followers and leaders have joined the thousands who are assembled to meet them on Wanstead Flats. The volunteers are busy, and have a considerable following too; but popular interest soon concentrates itself about the waggons and the encroachments upon forest land, the injury inflicted thereby upon the people, and the bounden duty of the Government, occupied the attention of all present.

There was plenty of good vigorous oratory; but it is not necessary to follow the speakers very closely. Resolutions were passed that an address should be presented to her Majesty; that the Government should be urged to pass a short bill this Session to effectually prevent further inclosures; that thanks should be rendered to the Corporation of the City of London; and that copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Prime Minister, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (loud and prolonged groaning followed every mention of Mr. Lowe's name), and to the various members of Parliament whose constituents are immediately interested in the preservation of the forest. What was specially significant was the tact and temper displayed by the speakers and the plain influence of those qualities over the crowd. Strong as the police force was, it would have availed but little against the stalwart fellows who had just drawn in heavy waggons laden with heavy gentlemen over roads and turf, and had enjoyed the gentle exercise that proceeding gave them. A little awaying to and fro; a slight pressure in one direction—nay, a passive yielding to circumstances such as govern innocent spirit-rappers and table-turners who have a predisposition to believe—and the nearest paling would have fallen like a house of cards. But from first to last those present were adjured to give their enemies no handle against them. It was the righteous cause of "the people" they had met to foster, it was urged again and again; and "those lawless men" was the favourite term for the representatives and abettors of the encroachment. The arguments had their effect, though it would be idle to conceal that there were inflammable elements in the crowd, and that a considerable minority sacrificed inclination to expediency by keeping still. The Mile-End rough, the White-chapel costermonger, the labourer from the docks, have all a keen appreciation of the stern logic of facts; and an illegal paling protected by policemen and left standing was to them a far less fascinating picture than the same paling uprooted and destroyed after a triumphant scrimmage with the men in blue. Yet it was singular to note how clearly the position was understood, and how the current arguments of this commons question have permeated the lower strata of society. The great Berkhamstead case was alluded to frequently. Earl Spencer and Wimbledon-common were familiar illustrations when the auditory differed from or passed comments on the speakers; while "Mr. Lowe's sneers" and the duty of the Parliamentary representatives of the district towards the Government seemed never to be lost sight of. "The game is to be quiet, and then no one can't prevent our having wot belongs to us," remarked a burly fellow who smelt strongly of fish, and upon whose fustian the tiny shining scales were still clinging; and though the three brother costermongers he spoke to listened rather sulkily, they seemed tacitly to admit the justice of his advice. So the great demonstration began, continued, and ended peacefully. Earl Cowley's fence remained intact, and the extra police force were dispersed after nothing more stirring than a few hours' pleasant pastime in the country air.

It must not be supposed, however, that the matter is to rest with the framing and forwarding of resolutions, or that the inhabitants of the districts adjacent to Epping Forest were left to fight their battle unaided. The Corporation of the City of London will, it has been stated, take the matter up; and, working independently, and with all its old spirit, it is an organisation which has never yet failed in making itself felt. The Commons Preservation Society has been quietly accumulating evidence and deliberating upon the legal bearings of the case. A Bill in Chancery has been filed against Lord Cowley; a proclamation for the election of Verderers of Epping Forest has been made at the County Court of Chelmsford, and the election of these same Verderers will take

place at the handsome new Townhall of Stratford on the 24th inst. The Verderers' Court is the legal custodian of Epping Forest, and had full power in old times to order the removal of illegal fences, and to inflict punishment upon aggressors. Many examples can be quoted of this power being exercised during the last few centuries; but no Verderer has been elected for thirty years, Colonel Palmer, the sole surviving holder of the office, complains that he cannot by law act alone; and the freeholders of Essex, all of whom have votes, will be asked to exercise their franchise on the 24th. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Mr. Alderman Finnis, and Dr. Abdy (the Judge of the County Court of Waltham) will be put in nomination as candidates. It is worth remarking that the Commons Preservation Society and its advisers consistently advocate the course of action of which the foregoing is a type. They urge that the existing rights of copyholders and freeholders are sufficient for the preservation of commons, and that in old times such acts of confiscation as have been allowed to take place with impunity during these latter years would have been simply impossible. The archives of the society are stored with ancient court rolls, surveys, plans, and maps, having special bearing upon the respective rights of lords of manors and commons. Case after case can be referred to in which principles which are canvassed, or perhaps thought of doubtful expediency nowadays, are proved to have been patiently battled out and acted on by the Englishmen of a century or two ago; and there are few things more startling in connection with the question than the flood of light which has been let in upon it during the last ten years, and the evidence which is at hand concerning the rights of the public through the commons of the district which have been assailed. We believe that those interested in maintaining such places as Epping Forest intact are made aware that the Commons Preservation Society is willing to place a well-earned experience at their disposal; and that to take counsel with its committee is the best mode of securing effectual action. The questions raised are of the gravest importance, and go far deeper than the inclosure of portions of Epping Forest. It will be eminently satisfactory to the public if the civic authorities and the Commons Preservation Society agree to work together for the protection of all that is imperilled, and for the due enforcement of the law.

## DESTRUCTION OF FENCES.

So far as the proceedings at the meeting proper were concerned there was no violence. The powerful force of policemen, both horse and foot, which had been sent down to guard Lord Cowley's obnoxious fence had nothing to do, and a large majority of the gallant fellows whiled away the calm summer evening by foot-races, jumpings, and athletic sports upon land which is still common. Others were placed on duty within the various doubtful inclosures, and others again hovered round the public meetings, of which there were several held upon the flats.

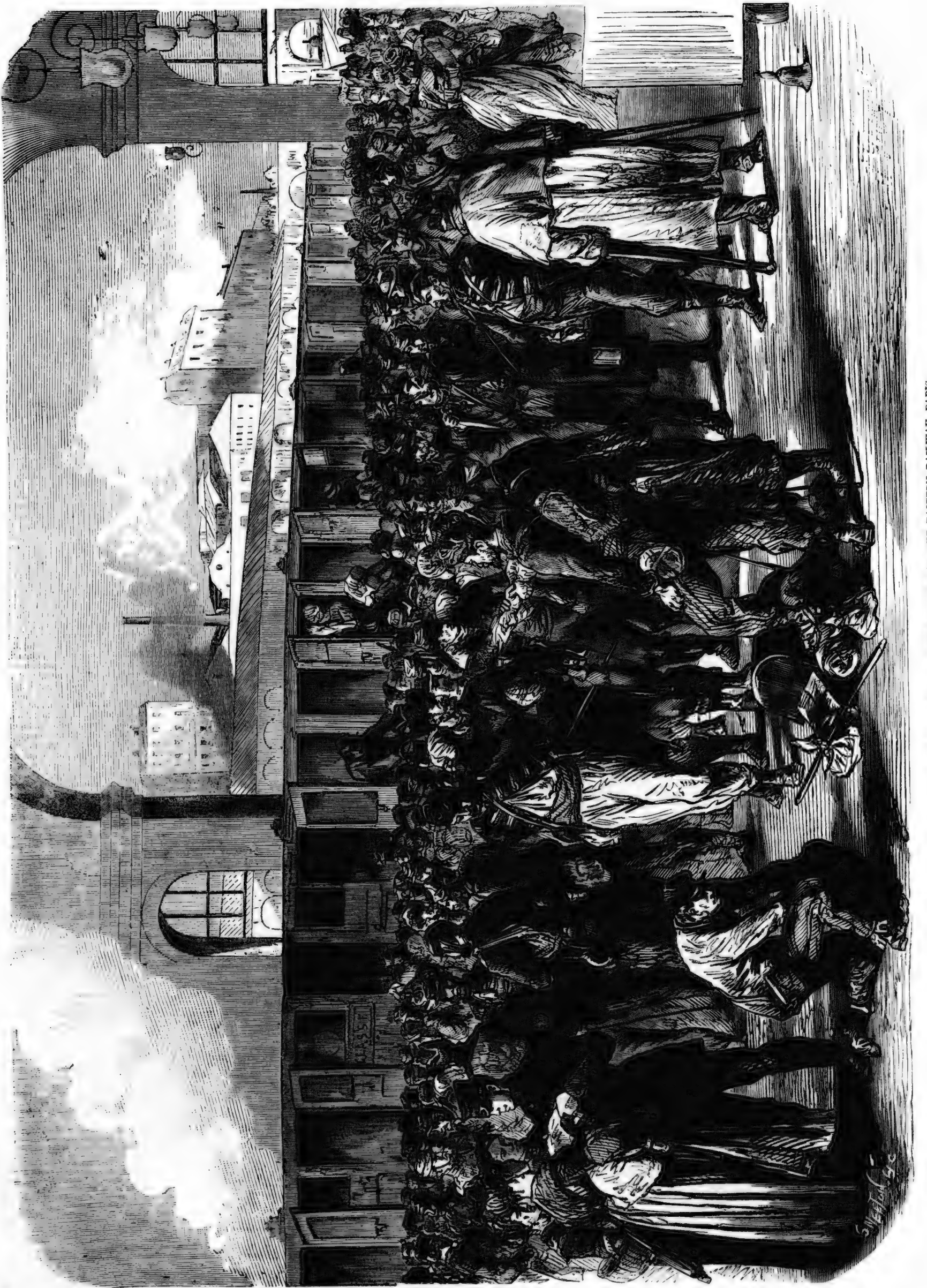
When the volunteer review was over the different columns moved off along the Stratford road, with bands playing, and the great mass of the demonstrators followed them. Hardly an individual remained on that part of the flats adjacent to Lord Cowley's inclosure; and, as everything seemed to be at an end, the police, who had been on duty several hours, were drawn off and sent along the road towards Ilford. Close to nine o'clock an incident occurred which changed the whole aspect of affairs, and the fence around the inclosure at the side of the flats near the Foresters' Arms, and quite close to where the meeting had been held, was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye. A man, while seated on a rail of the fence, was asked by a comrade to go home; he demurred, and his friend pulled at him to make him get down; the rail shook, and in a moment half a dozen hands brought it to the ground. A dozen hands laid hold of the next; it gave way; in a minute there were fifty persons pulling energetically, then a hundred, then hundreds. The sound of the breaking up of the railings—for they were smashed into fragments as they were got from the posts—sounded like a continuation of the fire-firing of the volunteers, and hundreds of people rushed up from all parts of the flats and from the side roads and public-houses. In five minutes the fence around the inclosure was almost wholly destroyed. A solitary constable galloped along the Ilford road after the police, and brought back at full speed fifteen or twenty mounted men, who rode on to the flats. As no one was to be seen engaged in any overt act, they could do nothing. In a few minutes the foot police rushed back at the double, and were unmercifully "chaffed" by the crowd, who recommended them to take care of the fragments of the railings. In a moment a small body of working men, at a remote part of the inclosure, essayed to destroy a few rails still standing. The mounted officers leaped their horses over the remains of the fence and rode straight at the destroyers, who fled precipitately. One young man was apparently ridden down by an inspector, and while on the ground a body of the foot police laid hold of him. The crowd turned back, and saying, "they mustn't have him," attempted to rescue him. This movement was soon put a stop to by the very energetic efforts of a small body of horsemen, who charged about on all sides. The prisoner was handcuffed and marched off, the crowd following him with the intention of rescuing him in this narrow road; the police frustrated this by suddenly drawing a line across the road and charging the mob coming along. In the mêlée that ensued some minutes were occupied, which gave time to a party of police to hurry the prisoner along the Ilford road and effectually secure him.

In addition to the man then made prisoner the police captured a boy, whom they also carried off in custody. Dr. Alexander proceeded to the police-station, and vigorously remonstrated with the police for having arrested a man who was not engaged in any illegal act. His remonstrances were, however, unavailing. The man himself denied that he had taken any part in the destruction of the fence. The police were utterly taken by surprise by what occurred. They were expecting something of the kind with regard to the portion of Lord Cowley's fence adjacent to the Ilford Cemetery, and had a pretty strong force in reserve there. The whole of the police on duty were under the orders of District-Superintendent Howard and Superintendent Worrell, who had five inspectors under them. A watch was kept during the night, but nothing occurred.

**A DUEL WITH SABRES** has just taken place near Amiens, between a young man of that town, aged twenty, and a Prussian officer. The latter in walking through the street had puffed the smoke of his cigar in the face of the other, who replied to this insult by slapping the German in the face. The officer had the good taste not to demand the intervention of the armed force, and a meeting took place the next morning, when the Frenchman, who had been a corporal of hussars in Faidherbe's army, killed his adversary.

**A TALK WITH GARIBALDI.**—Professor Lazzarini, editor of the *Carriere de Sardegna*, who lately visited Garibaldi in Caprera, has published an account of his conversations with the General. Among other things he says:—"After we had chatted about the political and national position of Italy, Garibaldi returned to the affair at Dijon (Jan. 21), and gave me some particulars about the combat, doing justice, at the same time, to the heroic courage and firmness of the Prussians. 'We had,' said the General, 'thirty-six pieces of cannon, and yet, in spite of a terrible fire, the Prussians advanced a *passo di scuola*. It must be confessed that the Prussians are the best soldiers in the world. Never have I seen, in such a narrow space so many dead bodies as at Dijon. You may form an idea of it when I tell you that in about the area of this chamber I counted fifty-three corpses.' Reverting to the present situation of France, Garibaldi added:—'Believe me, it will be long before the French pardon the Italians for coming to the aid of the Republic. For my part, I separate the cause of the French people from that of the Chauvinists. The selfish rabble and the Chauvinists both required a lesson, and the harder it was the more salutary for the country. As to the manner in which I have been treated personally in the French National Assembly, I will say nothing; at Bordeaux I was not allowed to speak—but I do not complain. I am old and infirm, but I should be glad to see that fanatical thirst for supremacy annihilated, which always was, and is yet, the main source of the misfortunes of France. With regard to the Italians, they must not lose confidence in themselves, whatever happens, for if they again fail in the task set before them, they may take a sponge and wipe out the name of Italy from the map of Europe.'"





ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM GERMANY AT THE STATION OF THE EASTERN RAILWAY, PARIS.





ALSACE UNDER THE PRUSSIANS: EMIGRATION OF YOUTHS TO FRANCE.



THE POPE'S JUBILEE: ANTI-CLERICAL DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.



## FRENCH PRISONERS RETURNING FROM GERMANY.

AMIDST all the troubles and sufferings of the French capital there are signs of that wonderful elasticity and recuperative power for which the French nation is so remarkable; and, already, the means of social comfort, of amusement, and of daily work are re-appearing so rapidly that visitors to Paris can scarcely realise the facts of the history of the last few months. Some of the greatest of the public buildings have been seriously damaged, several of the public offices are mere ruins, and yet workmen are already busy clearing away the debris and preparing for restoring them. After the coup d'état, and even immediately following the older revolutions, visitors flocked to the capital of France to be amazed at finding everything much as usual—the public promenades full of life and bustle, the cafés driving a rattling trade, the vehicles plying hither and thither, the gardens and squares being recovered with turf and having fresh plants set in their walks. Only the scars of cannon shot, and a few strange "pittings" from bullets, marked the walls here and there near the sites of former barricades, or in the vicinity of houses where the insurgents had made a stand till they were forced out, or their retreat was carried with a volley fire from the troops. It is much the same to-day. Notwithstanding the awful ruin and devastation, Paris is being renovated. Newspapers are fluttering in the streets, Punchinello performs in the Champs Elysées, and the theatres are at full swing. Bonnes and their charges will soon haunt the Place de la Concorde, the caricatures of German rulers will be sold at the kiosques, and, as each batch of prisoners returns from exile, Paris will forget her defeats, and welcome them as though they had played the part of heroes—as, indeed, many of them did, as far as hard and desperate fighting was concerned. It is well that the troops, sold by the Government, misled, deteriorated, and unsupplied with the material of war, should be received with welcome, even though a profound feeling of sorrow and humiliation should attend it. One of the convoys which lately arrived was greeted warmly enough when the men alighted at the Eastern Railway Station, there to meet friends and old comrades. There were wounded, feeble, and shattered men among them; but they had been treated with no barbarous indignity by those who had held them captive, nor had they been made to suffer any of those extremities which in the old evil time were suffered by prisoners of war.

## ALSATIAN BOYS PREPARING TO DEPART FOR FRANCE.

THE French journals are just now commenting, not without some glorification, on the subject which is illustrated by our Engraving. "It matters little," they say, "about the calculations of diplomatists and the assertions of Prussian Chancellors as to the nationality of Alsace when we have 35,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers, who are but the prisoners of the German conquerors; 15,000 who are in the army of national defence; and 14,000 who have contrived to escape from the claws of the Prussians, to form an Alsatian legion at Lyons. The Germans had a notion that they should soon add to their arms an Alsatian contingent; but our gauds—our boys and lads—are changing all that by forming recruiting parties. All these children are emigrating. Since the surrender of the province they have been preparing for this exodus; preparing to leave mothers and families, and to give up toys and sweetmeats, that they may don the French uniforms collected for them in the casernes; and now it is estimated that 45,000 young men and boys have set out for France from the department of the Lower Rhine alone, while it is expected that double that number will cross the new frontier to free themselves from Germany by a general emigration."

Our Engraving represents the morning of departure from one of the places where the young recruits assembled previous to their march.

## ANTI-CLERICAL MANIFESTATION AT MADRID.

WE are able this week to publish an Engraving from a sketch of one of the scenes at Madrid during the popular opposition to the Papal demonstration. Our readers will remember that a general feeling of antagonism to the clerical celebration of the Pope's Jubilee was manifested, and the result was that a considerable degree of disorder was displayed as a protest against the illuminations and other modes of doing honour to his Holiness. Several small bodies of the populace had joined their forces in the streets named respectively Atocha, Toledo, and San Bernardo; and, as usual in all cases of public excitement, the point of meeting and convergence was that great place of resort, the Puerta del Sol, whence the crowd dispersed to various parts of the city, each band being bent on extinguishing the illuminations. One of these crowds, consisting of about 500 persons, went at once to the parish of St. Martin, where there were considerable decorations, consisting of crowns, festoons, and other ornaments decorating a portrait of the Pope. These were the objects of attack, and in a few minutes the branches and garlands were torn down, the ornaments set on fire, and the whole affair wrecked and thrown into the street.

The same process went on in various other quarters, and with such rapidity that the authorities were unprepared to prevent it, and could not arrest the culprits at once, though several were afterwards taken into custody, the Prefect of Madrid finding it necessary to propose that the subject shall be discussed in the Cortes.

PASSPORTS FOR BELGIUM.—The following official note has been forwarded from the Foreign Office:—"Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been informed by her Majesty's Minister at Brussels that many British travellers have recently been delayed on endeavouring to enter Belgium via France, in consequence of informality in their passports. It is therefore again notified that persons proposing to cross the French frontier into Belgium must be provided with passports, which will not be considered valid unless they bear a Belgian visa."

LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.—On Monday the Bishop of St. David's presided at the annual exhibition, or Speech Day, at the college, Spring-grove, Isleworth. The International College is a comparatively modern institution. It was established a very few years ago, mainly through the exertions of its present learned Principal, Dr. Leonard Schmidt; and its aim is to afford an education of the highest order, harmonising with the wants and spirit of the age, unfettered by traditional usages, preserving what is good in the older institutions, while assigning a prominent place in the curriculum to subjects which, though commonly neglected, are of the utmost importance in these times—such as modern languages, the natural sciences, and even music. The programme of the exhibition was framed with the view of bringing out the elocutionary powers of the pupils in the different languages which are included in their ordinary studies, diversified and enlivened by pianoforte performances by those who are sufficiently advanced in that department of the musical art. The elocutionary selection comprised a scene from the "Andria" of Terence, Burke's speech in the indictment against Warren Hastings, a scene from Racine's "Les Plaideurs," a scene from Schiller's "Der Zeitung-redacteur," another from "Coriolanus," and one from the "Saul" of Alfieri. The speakers were Messrs. Head (a little fellow of some twelve or thirteen years, whose Latin and English were beyond all praise), Grasemann, Squire, E. H. and H. Pinto, Heydemann, Tipping, Schunk, and Jameson. The French, German, and Italian dramatists were all well rendered, and with a perfect appreciation of the spirit of the several authors. The musical portion of the proceedings included creditably-executed selections from Antoine de Kontski, Mendelssohn, Prudent, and Ascher. Dr. Schmidt said that they were met really to celebrate the birthday of the college. On July 10, 1867, the Prince of Wales inaugurated the institution, and they had every year since celebrated that day as a holiday. On the present occasion they made it the exhibition or speech day. The examination would take place next week, when the prizes would be awarded. The Bishop of St. David's, from a very brief acquaintance bore testimony to the fitness of Dr. Schmidt for the office he so worthily filled, and to the valuable services he had rendered to the cause of collegiate education. He (the Bishop) understood the aim and object of the institution was to combine all that was valuable in the ancient public schools with the requirements of modern society. In that attempt, however, there was one danger—viz., lest the new principle should so predominate over the old as to throw the latter altogether into the background. But no one who personally knew Dr. Schmidt would suspect him, whose whole life had been devoted to literature, of undervaluing that most essential element in all education. A hearty vote of thanks to the Bishop was accorded for his presence, and no end of cheering for his successful solicitation of some extra holidays.

## HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DEVASTATION.

THE formal launch—or, rather, the floating out of the dock—of this great turret-ship was accomplished, at Portsmouth Dock-yard, on Wednesday. As the time drew near for the floating out of the ship from the dock in which she had been built the rain fell rather heavily, but this seemed to have no effect in thinning the great crowd of people who had by this time assembled round the dock to see the formal floating of the great turret-ship. The Devastation is the first of her class afloat as a seagoing monitor, carrying 35-ton guns and clothed with thicknesses of 14-in., 12-in., and 10-in. armour, and is therefore looked upon, to a very great extent, as a triumph of the turret over the broadside principle of carrying guns of exceptionally large calibre at sea.

The Devastation, with her sister vessel the Thunderer, building at Pembroke, was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, as a type of seagoing monitor, improved upon the American system, to carry exceptionally heavy armour and armament, with a large coal-carrying capacity, without masts and sails, able to steam over long distances and keep the sea for a considerable time, but not intended for the continuous sea services which cruising ships in the Navy have to perform. She was designed and has been added to the armoury of the British Navy, in fact, as a special weapon intended for special service, and is by far the most formidable of the kind yet constructed. Between perpendiculars she is 285 ft. in length, with an extreme breadth of hull, at amidships and for tonnage, of 58 ft. The armour of the hull, with its timber backing and iron framing, projects out from the hull in a band encircling the hull in its upper part from the level of the covering deck to a certain distance below the water-line, and this armoured band, therefore, increases the extreme breadth of the ship at the water-line from the 58 ft. given for tonnage measurement to an actual measurement amidships of 62 ft. 3 in. At each end of the ship, owing to the tapering off there of the armour-plating and backing, the addition to the actual measurement of the hull is in somewhat less proportion. The measurement of the hull is 4406 tons o.m., and the intended mean draught of water at sea, when filled up with coals and stores of all kinds, is 26 ft. At this draught the turret ports will be 13 ft. 6 in. above the ship's line of flotation. The outer skin of the hull has been built of iron plating, which has been subjected to most severe tests, and is, therefore, of proved excellence of quality in proportion to its weight. The longitudinal and vertical keel in the double bottom, which extends about four fifths of the length of the hull of the ship, are built up of Bessemer steel, from Barrow-in-Furness. The distance between the outer and inner skins of the double bottom is 4 ft. 6 in. in the central part, and this distance, taking into account the depth of the timber bedding upon which the boilers rest, gives the position of the lowest weight carried by the ship as 6 ft. 6 in. above the outer skin, or hull proper, of the ship. To complete the description of the hull of the ship, it is necessary here to refer to the band of armour-plating and its backing. This armoured belt, projecting round the upper part of the ship's hull, is 9 ft. 3 in. wide amidships, and is built out from the ship's side—1, Two thicknesses of 3-in. iron plates; 2, 18 in. of teak planking worked on horizontally in 3-in. iron frames; 3, two rows of armour-plates bolted on horizontally, the upper row covering the ship's water-line, and protecting all the vital parts of the ship, being 12 in. in thickness and 5 ft. wide, and the lower row, extending downward below the water-line, being 10 in. in thickness and 4 ft. 3 in. wide. This band of armour-plating gradually decreases in thickness and breadth as it approaches the extreme ends of the ship, the thickness of the armour at the stem and the stern being 8 in., and the breadth of the band 5 ft. 6 in. The hull is finally covered in with 3 in. of iron plating, riveted down upon the rolled iron beams, with two thicknesses of teak planking over all. So far, therefore, the form of the hull of the Devastation resembles, roughly speaking, the capital letter U, the flanges or each of the upper sides of the figure giving the position of the armour-plate band. Drawing a line across the top of the U represents the covering-in deck of 3-in. iron and the two thicknesses of timber planking. Upon this deck proper of the ship's hull is built the breastwork, and its superimposed deck, with all the necessary openings to the interior of the ship. This is 156 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width amidships, and has conical ends forward and aft, with 7 ft. height all round. Abreast of the two turrets, which, with the funnel, conning tower, and all openings below, stand inside it, the armour-plating is 12 in. in thickness, with the same thickness at the fore and after conical ends. Amidships and between the two turrets the thickness of the armour-plating is 10 in. The backing of the timber planking, &c., is similar to the backing to the armour belt of the hull. The deck of the breastwork is composed of 2 in. of iron plating, covered with two layers of timber planking. The two turrets, which rise above this elliptical breastwork as the elevated circular revolving batteries of a floating and steaming iron fortress, differ materially in their mounting from those in the American seagoing monitors, and also from all those mounted on board the turret-vessels of the British Navy, if we except the Cerberus, Abyssinia, and Magdala, built by us for the Colonial Governments.

By the adoption of the breastwork in the Devastation class as a second and lesser deck, rising out from the hull proper of the ship, the bases of her turrets are as efficiently protected from an enemy's fire as is the body of the ship's hull itself at the water-line, while at the same time such an increased height is given to her turret guns that she will fight them at sea as high as the most powerful of our recently constructed broadside frigates. In this disposition of armour protection to the base of revolving turrets, height of gun above the sea, and consequent range of fire, lies, in fact, the principal merit of the breastwork principle over that of other adaptations on board turret-ships for carrying guns and fighting them at sea. The Devastation's turret gun-ports, with the ship at sea, will be 13 ft. 6 in. out of water, measuring from the lower sills. The two turrets each measure 24 ft. 3 in. in their internal diameter, and are being built up in five laminæ, as follows:—Inner skin, of two 3-in. plates, laid over each other; then 6 in. of teak, horizontally laid in iron frames, and on this ten 6 in. armour-plates. Over the 6-in. plating comes 9 in. of teak planking, set in iron frames, laid vertically; and lastly, over all, as the outside skin, armour-plates of 8 in. in thickness. On the rear face of the turret, the outer 8 in. armour-plating which protects the front are superseded by plating 6 in. in thickness, this being considered in proportionate strength in action to the front plating. Each turret will be armed with two Fraser muzzle-loading rifled guns of 35 tons each—the most powerful rifled ordnance, whether for land or sea service, as yet in existence. The engines for the ship have been manufactured by the eminent firm of marine engineers, Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich. They consist of two pairs of engines, driving twin screws independently, of a collective nominal power of 800 horse, but constructed to indicate, with the exertion of full boiler power, seven times that force. The coal-carrying capacity of the ship is no less than 1800 tons. With two independently working engines and screws the Devastation can well dispense, as a steam-fighting machine not intended for lengthened cruises, with the expensive paraphernalia of masts, yards, and sails, however painful it may be to some naval men to see such things discarded in the outfit of one of her Majesty's ships. The turrets have special steam power, applied for turning them, and they can likewise be turned by hand, as on board the Royal Sovereign. They will also have the necessary holding power to keep them steady in a seaway. The stem or prow of the hull projects in a > form to just sufficient extent to give the ship the power of using it as a ram, without the danger, from an excessive length, of its becoming entangled in the wreck of the stove-in side of an enemy. Bilge, or rolling, keels, to steady the ship at sea, are ordered to be fitted of such dimensions as can be applied in dock. The great width of the Devastation amidships at her bilges will, however, limit the depth of these keels. The ship's mean draught of water can be maintained at sea when coals and stores are getting light. A steam steering engine and wheels will be fitted as the ship's principal steering

power, but the ordinary method, as a matter of precaution, will also be available.

We have thus far described the Devastation as she has been built according to her original designs, and as she was intended to have gone to sea, and in this form she would have been, in external appearance, a floating "terraced" steam fortress, such as was the Abyssinia when that vessel steamed out to Bombay from the Thames. The reader, by referring to the figures already given relative to the ship's general dimensions, will find that if he went on board the Devastation, as designed, he would step from his boat on to the deck proper of the ship, which, amidships, is 62 ft. 3 in. wide. From this deck—which has no openings to below or to between decks—he would have to climb up to the breastwork deck, over its 7 ft. height of wall, and when there he would find before him, and still to climb, the circular walls of the turret terraces. So far as relates to the difference between the deck of the hull and the breastwork deck, this difference in height between the two for about 170 ft. of the midship length has now been abolished, a light iron-plate superstructure having been built up from the hull of the ship and connected with the breastwork deck. This addition to the ship's deck extends from abreast the fore-end of the breastwork and terminates in a double elliptic form on mid-deck, and half-way between the after end of the breastwork and the ship's stern. This would appear to be a partial condemnation of the original plan of the ship as a low free-board seagoing monitor; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that Mr. Reed, the designer of the ship, was answerable for the soundness of his calculations in laying down her design. There is no doubt that with all our recent ironclads we have gone to the extreme in endeavouring to give security to them from the action of torpedoes, or from running aground, as the Agincourt has just done upon the Pearl Rock, by increasing the depth of their double bottoms, when, at the same time, we have been increasing immensely their weights in armour and armament above water. The loss of the Captain, with Burgoyne and a picked crew of seamen, brought home to the mind of everyone taking any interest in the efficiency of England's Navy, as well as to the minds of naval architects, this broad and glaring fact of heavy tops and light bottoms; and it is, therefore, no matter for great surprise to find Lord Dufferin's Committee—appointed to inspect and report upon the designs of ironclad ships now in course of construction—recommending such additions to be made to the Devastation as never entered into the calculations of her designer. However, the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, after their inspection of the ship and her drawings, appear to be fully supported by certain experiments made by Mr. Froude, C.E.; and the result is that a superstructure of light iron plate has been built up from the top of the side armour belt to a level with the wall of the breastwork, and covered in with light plating to a slight slope outwards from the breastwork deck. It is calculated that by thus giving an increase of freeboard of 7 ft. over the greater part of the ship's length, greater stability will be obtained at large angles of rolling, the "vanishing" point of the stability of the ship being thereby extended from 43½ to 55½ degrees; and, secondly, that the interior of this light iron superstructure being available for cabins for the captain and other officers, space is thus obtained for additional stowage purposes below, and part of the designed artificial means for ventilation are done away with. One important point to be ascertained is, how will such a light erection upon the Devastation's deck stand the concussion from the firing of her immense guns? Other additions recommended by the Committee and now being carried out on board include the construction of armour-plated bulkheads forward of the fore magazine, and abaft the after magazine, to protect the magazine from the entrance of an enemy's shot or shell when in action, and possibly "pitching" or "scanding" in a heavy sea way, water-tight compartments forward, and scuttles for the delivery of water finding its way into the crew's quarters in the covered forecabin.

## THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE RECALCITRANT CANONS.

THE Bishop of London has addressed a letter to Canons Gregory and Liddon in reference to their avowed determination not to obey the recent decision of the Judicial Committee as to the position of the celebrant at the holy communion. The Bishop thinks that the two Canons have slightly misunderstood him. He did not mean to say, in his recent letter, that he should feel himself bound to look out for infractions of the law, but that if such were brought to his cognisance he should be obliged to deal with them magisterially. "I am aware (the Bishop proceeds) that, under the Clergy Discipline Act, the Bishop may decline to issue a commission of inquiry into the grounds of any charge of offence against the laws ecclesiastical. To this power you, I presume, refer when you entreat me 'to stay the arm of persecution by exercising the legal option which the law secures to me.' This is a discretion wisely, as I conceive, given to the Bishop to enable him to stay frivolous and vexatious suits, to prevent the raising in his court of questions which cannot with propriety and expediency be tried there, and, perhaps, to deal privately with cases in which, in his judgment, the scandal can be more effectually prevented, and the offence more effectually corrected by such treatment. To what extent the law will secure the Bishop in the exercise of such discretion I am not competent to say. But there must be some limit, and when the alleged offence is patent, avowed, and even paraded, and the law which it violates is distinct and notorious, the Bishop who should refuse to take cognisance of such offence when duly called upon would shift from the offender to himself the responsibilities, the consequences, and (as Scripture seems to some of us to teach) the sin of disobedience. It is not my present purpose to reply to your letter, which I have read with gratitude for its kindly tone towards myself, with admiration of its eloquence, with deep sorrow for the resolution to which you have been led, and not without surprise at some of the considerations which have led you to it. My object now is only to explain my duty with reference to the request with which you conclude your letter. A purpose to continue a practice declared illegal, however grave the scandal which it may and must cause when avowed by a clergyman of high position and character, and however painfully disappointing to a Bishop who naturally looks to his chapter for co-operation and support, is not an offence against the laws ecclesiastical. It may—God grant it!—never be carried out. But if it is, and if I am duly called upon by the authorities of the cathedral to which we belong to take cognisance of the offence, I shall be bound to do so, under the provisions of the Clergy Discipline Act. But I must decline the responsibility of proceeding, even if it is competent to me to do so, under the Act of 1 Elizabeth, cap. 2 (to which I understand you to refer), with its exorbitant and compulsory penalties. Only let me add that, if any such proceedings should unhappily be rendered necessary, and any serious consequences should result, the responsibility (which is very grave) must in common justice rest on those who deliberately—however much as they deem conscientiously—violate the law, not on those who are bound by the office which they hold and by their duty to Church and State alike to maintain it.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL meeting of this society was held, on Monday evening, at the hall of the London University, which was honoured by the attendance of the Emperor of Brazil. At the opening of the business the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, in allusion to the presence of his Majesty, who was elected, in 1865, one of the honorary members of the society, said that they welcomed him not so much as one of the distinguished Sovereigns of the world as on account of the earnestness and success with which he availed himself of his exalted position to advance the interests of science, and particularly of geography. Three large volumes of magnificent maps and topographical description, relating to portions of the Brazilian empire, which lay on the table and had been brought out under his Majesty's direct auspices, testified to the en-







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the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay,  
and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.  
JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED  
TOILET and SUGAR POWDER, recommended for its  
purity. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and at  
Angel-passage, 38, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

**RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME.**—Pomade  
to change Grey Hair and Beard in a few days to their  
original colour through the agency of light. Easy to apply.  
Free from the poisonous ingredients usually contained in the  
so-called Hair-Restorers, and gives more natural shade than  
Hair-Dyes. Price, with brush, 3s. 6d.—Rimmel, 96, Strand; 125,  
Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill; and 76, King's-road, Brighton.

**A FACT.**—ALEX. ROSS guarantees his  
HAIR COLOUR WASH to Restore, in two days, Grey  
Hair or Whiskers to their Original Colour. Price 10s. 6d.  
Sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

**QUININE WINE** as supplied to the  
sick and wounded. The expensive forms in which this  
medicine is administered too often preclude its adop-  
tion as a tonic. The success of "Waters' Quinine Wine"  
arises from its careful preparation by the manufacturer. Each  
wine-glass full contains sufficient Quinine to make it an  
excellent restorative to the weak. It behoves the public to  
see that they have Waters' Quinine Wine; for the result of  
Chancery proceedings elicited the fact that one unprincipled  
imitator did not use Quinine in the manufacture of his wine.  
All Grocers sell Waters' Quinine Wine, at 30s. per dozen.  
WATERS and WILLIAMS, Original Makers, Worcester, &c.  
S, Eastcheap, London. Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all  
stationers  
throughout  
the World.

**A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.**  
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered),  
in 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.  
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made  
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, London, W.

**AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.**  
**TISSU DE VENICE,**  
a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted  
Satin Stripes,  
price 1½ guinea the Dress of 12 yards,  
2s. the Dress of 16 yards,  
or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard.  
The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed  
to wash and wear  
Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S.**  
**MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.**  
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge,"  
by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any  
part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with  
an excellent choice of articles, including made-up Skirts, Cos-  
tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary  
requisite.  
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.  
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.  
**DRESSMAKING.**  
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.  
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,  
without expensive Sundries.  
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large  
orders are executed at the shortest notice.  
PETER ROBINSON'S  
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street,  
the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

**NOTICE.—PATTERN POST.**—The new  
postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to  
observe that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St.  
Paul's-churchyard, are the Sole Licensees of the new registered  
Seriatim plan for sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile  
Fabrics per post, by which every pattern can be seen at a glance.  
Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.**  
Coloured Glacés, thirty shades, from  
1s. 11½d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new seriatim  
plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.**  
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a  
Dress, reversible. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new seriatim  
plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.**  
Moire Antiques, Corded Silks, Chêné  
and Broché Silks, from 2s. 6d. 500 Patterns free, on the new  
seriatim plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS.**  
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons,  
Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-  
free, on the new seriatim plan.  
At NICHOLSON'S.

**10,000 NEW DRESSES for**  
the SEASON.—Ladies throughout the  
United Kingdom are invited to write for 500 Patterns of new  
Dress Materials, comprising every novelty made for the present  
season.  
D. Nicholson and Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.  
Silkmercers to the Queen.  
Established 1833.

**JAPANESE SILKS, Wide, at 2s. 6½d. the**  
yard, in every possible shade of Colour; they are of the  
German make, enriched with plenty of Silk, and warranted for  
wear. Patterns sent.  
HARVEY and CO.,  
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

**RICH SILKS IN DRESSES, at 25s. 6d.,**  
31s. 6d., 40s., and 45s. Black Gros Grains, Glacés,  
and Cords, made of Bright Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear,  
wide width, at 3s. 6½d. per yard. Patterns sent.  
HARVEY and CO.,  
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

**PALADINE CLOTH for DRESSES**  
and COSTUMES, 27 in. wide, ten yards for 12s. 6d.  
The material is very fine, firm, and soft, and one of the latest  
specimens of exquisite French taste. The tints are perfect, such  
as hitherto have only been produced in articles of silk; and of  
the same fabric, nice new dresses at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 9d.  
This being sacrificed to property, it is selling rapidly. Patterns  
sent.  
HARVEY and CO.,  
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

**CHEAP PARCELS of UNDER-  
CLOTHING.**  
Ladies' Drawers. Children's Drawers.  
Ladies' Chemises. Children's Chemises.  
Ladies' Petticoats. Children's Petticoats.  
Ladies' Night-Dresses. Children's Night-Dresses.  
Ladies' Toilet Jackets. Infants' Cloaks.  
French Camisoles. Boys' Suits.  
Wedding Outfits.  
Suits of Baby Linen.  
Baskets and Baskets.  
A Printed List of Prices post-free.  
GLAVES UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
534, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**COSTUMES and MADE DRESSES**  
in various New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 21s. each.  
COSTUMES in Book Muslin and other Light Textures, 6s. 11d.  
each.  
JACKETS in Rich Gros Grain Silk or Velveteen, handsomely  
trimmed, 7s. 11d. to 21s.  
SHAWLS, Black or White Lace, New and Select Patterns,  
5s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.  
MANTLES, large size, Waterproof, of sterling good quality,  
6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.  
BONNETS, Elaborately and Fashionably trimmed, half a  
guinea each.  
PARASOLS, 1000 Rich Silk and Satin Parasols, 3s. 11d. and  
4s. 11d., worth twice the money.  
HENRY GLAVE,  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**MRS. YOUNG, 128, OXFORD-STREET.**  
having taken the adjoining Premises (129, Oxford-  
street), has determined to CLEAR OUT the whole  
of her vast STOCK prior to the necessary altera-  
tion of the premises, and for that purpose, every Article has been  
re-marked at an immense reduction in price, so as  
to make the clearance as speedy as possible.  
The following are a few selections of her stock, but  
Catalogues can be had post-free on application.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—CHEMISES,**  
in Lots of Three, assorted patterns, some slightly  
soiled. Three for 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., and  
15s. 9d. Extraordinary value.  
128 and 129, Oxford-street, W.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—DRAWERS, or**  
Knickerbockers, in Lots of Three, for 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d.,  
4s. 11d. Catalogues of the whole stock, post free,  
of Mrs. T. G. YOUNG.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—NIGHT-  
DRESSES,** in Lots of Three, for 11s. 9d., 14s. 9d.,  
17s. 9d. Every article full size, well made, and of  
good materials. The money returned if not  
approved of.  
128 and 129, Oxford-street, London.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—BREAKFAST  
DRESSSES,** Dressing-Gowns, Costumes, from  
8s. 11d. A large lot of every description.  
Mrs. T. G. YOUNG.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—BABY LINEN.**  
Every article in Baby Linen at the same great re-  
duction in price. Our Stock of Roses, Frocks,  
Cloaks, Boods, Petticoats, Gowns, &c., is enormous;  
but they must be cleared to avoid loss by the dust  
from the alterations. Ladies requiring Baby Linen  
should not lose this opportunity. Our success in  
this department is too well known to need com-  
ment. Price-Lists post-free. P.O. orders to be  
made payable to Thomas G. Young, Post-Office,  
Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, 128 and 129, Oxford-street.

**BOYS' CLOTHING.**—Suits, 16s. to 45s.  
Noted for  
HARD WEAR,  
HIGH-CLASS  
STYLE, and QUALITY.  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

**NOTICE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S THIRTY-SEVENTH  
PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS.—Every  
article is considerably reduced.—The Sale will  
continue for a short time only. Ladies can be  
supplied with Patterns free on application.  
198,  
Regent-street.

**NOTICE.—PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS**  
IN SILKS.  
Plain, Striped, and Fancy, all reduced.  
Magnificent Coloured Silks, in Odd Dress Lengths,  
marvellously cheap. Patterns free.  
Odd Dresses throughout the Stock greatly reduced.  
Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**NOTICE.—PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS.**  
11,000 Japanese Silk Dresses, 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.  
Full Dress. All greatly reduced. Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**MAGNIFICENT LYONS BLACK SILKS.**  
A saving to present purchasers of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard—  
viz. the richest Lyons Black Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Ladies  
should write for Patterns or pay a visit to BAKER and CRISP.

**NOTICE.—THIRTY-SEVENTH**  
PERIODICAL REDUCTION  
at BAKER and CRISP'S.  
1600 Pieces French Muslins, very best, 4½d. to 1s. yard;  
usual price, 10½d. and 1s. 11d.  
A lot of odd Dresses, 2s. 11d. to 8s. 9d. each.  
Thousands of Textile Fabrics, best goods, 6d. to 1s. yard.  
Thousands of the most useful Dresses.  
Thousands of the most Lady-like Dresses.  
Thousands of the newest Grenadines and other Fabrics,  
all reduced, and selling from 6d. to 1s. yard.  
198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

**NOTICE.—ODDS-AND-ENDS of**  
REMNANTS.  
in bundles, lengths 4 to 10 yards, in 50-yard bundles,  
for 21s. Each material various and useful.  
Sent for P.O. O. to BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

**REDUCTIONS.—MISCELLANEOUS.**  
CURTAINS, and Solled Table Linens, half price; Sheet-  
ings and Towellings, wonderfully cheap; Solled Cambric Hand-  
kerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen, ridiculously cheap; Ladies'  
Underclothing, half price; Gloves, Laces, and Fancy Goods, all  
reduced.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**COSTUMES, &c., Surprisingly Cheap.**  
Polonaise, Shawls, Tunics, Waterproof and other Dresses  
greatly reduced. Dolly Varden and Cretomes, and Muslins in  
great variety.  
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING.**  
A guaranteed Saving of Five Shillings in every Pound by  
purchasing Mourning Fabrics at BAKER and CRISP'S. Pat-  
terns free of the best and most useful variety, from 6d. per yard.  
198, Regent-street.

**IMPORTANT SALE of ALSACE LACE.**  
The heavy Alsace and Cluny Laces now so fashionable  
can be obtained at BAKER and CRISP'S in great  
variety, from 6d. to 2s. 6d. yard.—198, Regent-street.

**WATERPROOF TRAVELLING and**  
SEASIDE CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, and  
JACKETS at the most economical prices.  
BAKER and CRISP,  
198, Regent-street.

**THE TIME TO BUY**  
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS  
at half the winter prices.  
Price-Lists free.  
BAKER and CRISP,  
198, Regent-street.

**REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, and 242,**  
Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street, W.—  
ALLISON and CO. are NOW SHOWING the REMAINING por-  
tion of their FANCY STOCK, at very Reduced Prices. The  
Sale will continue for a few weeks, and during the time re-  
ductions will constantly be made. Ladies should renew their  
visits frequently. Patterns post-free to any part of the United  
Kingdom.  
Regent House, Regent-street (Allison and Co.).

When you ask for  
**GLENFIELD**  
STARCH,  
see that you get it,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted  
for the sake of extra profits.

**OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE**  
POLISH.—OM Knives cleaned with this preparation  
bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used  
with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine.  
Packages, 3d. each. Tins, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Whole-  
sale—Glenfield and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills,  
Blackfriars, London.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.** The Perfection of  
PREPARED COCOA.  
Sole Proprietors,  
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.** Delicious and  
invigorating.  
One trial will establish  
its excellence.

**MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.**  
"The Globe" says—  
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a  
thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the  
market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentra-  
tion of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the  
Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homopaths and  
Lecturers it could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable  
beverage." Sold, in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.**  
FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS.  
In Tins and Packets.  
Sold Everywhere.

**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.**  
"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr.  
H. Barker on "Right Food."  
"The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc.  
Sci. Rev.  
"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall.  
No boiling or straining required.  
Tins, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 10s.  
Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, Lon-  
don. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

**COLLIER CHOCOLATE POWDER**  
and BON'S  
strengthens the invalid and invigorates the healthy.  
Sold by all Grocers, 1s. per lb. "Try it."

**MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING**  
COMPANY (LIMITED)  
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,  
with full instructions for use.  
Prime Qualities and free from Bone.  
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the  
Kingdom;  
Wholesale by  
JOHN MCALL and CO., 157, Houndsditch, London.

**NO MORE MEDICINE.**  
70,000 Cures by DU BARRY'S  
DELICIOUS REVALENTA AROMATICA FOOD,  
which eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Con-  
sumption, Debility, Nerve-ness, Constipation, Flatulency,  
Phlegm, Low spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and  
Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation; Nervous, Bilious, and Liver  
Complaints.  
Cure No. 68,418: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is  
excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness  
cannot praise this excellent food too highly."  
Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-st., London, W.;  
and 163, William-street, New York.  
In Tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s.  
Also  
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE POWDER,  
11b., 2s.; 11b., 3s. 6d.; 11b., 6s.; 12lb., 30s.; 24lb., 55s.;  
and 10s.  
DU BARRY'S PERFECTION OF PURE CHOCOLATE,  
11b., 2s.; 11b., 4s., at all Grocers.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit  
is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-  
equalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest  
Cognac Brandy. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"  
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—6a, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S**  
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES,  
By Hand, 23 1/2 in. and 44 in.;  
By Hand and Foot, 23 1/2 in.  
All Lock-stitch, Work alike on both sides.  
SEWING-MACHINES FOR ALL MANUFACTURING  
PURPOSES.  
Catalogues and Samples post-free.  
Original Patent Foot, 1860.  
1 and 2, CHEAPSIDE,  
and REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET.  
Easy Terms when required, without increase of price.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1871.—The General Public are admitted  
Every Week Day, except Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
on payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half  
a Crown.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1872.—The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected Specimens of all varieties of Fine and Decorative Art with Scientific Inventions, and the manufacture of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1871.—The celebrated "Band of the King of Sweden's 1st Regiment of the Guards" will perform at the International Exhibition daily at 3.30 p.m., for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY, the 17th inst.

**JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY**  
in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the**  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**REMOVAL.**  
**THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED**  
NIGHTINGALE COMPANY,  
Mdlle. MILLIE CHRISTINE,  
universally allowed by the millions who have seen her to be the  
"Eighth" Wonder of the World; also  
Captain M. V. BATES,  
the great Kentucky Giant; and  
Miss ANNIE SWANN,  
the famous Nova Scotia Giantess, will, in order to give room  
to their numerous patrons, hold their Receptions at  
ST. JAMES'S LARGE HALL,  
on and after MONDAY, JULY 17.  
Receptions from Half-past Two till Five, and from Eight to  
Ten p.m. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission  
2s. 6d. and 1s.

**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;  
and her Majesty's Laundress says that  
"It is the finest Starch she ever used."  
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority.  
Beware of spurious imitations.

**SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN**  
DISEASES.  
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPOUGH'S  
HYETIC SALINE. Agreeable, vitalising, and invigorating,  
its effects are remarkable in curing and prevention. Take it  
as directed. Sold by Chemists and the main  
H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.

**SKIN DISEASES.—AKHURST'S**  
GOLDEN LOTION positively cures Scum, Itch, Ring-  
worm, Redness, Pimples, and all obstinate eruptions in a few  
hours. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and  
W. E. Akhurst and Co., 8, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

**KAYE'S WORDSWORTH'S PILLS.**—The  
best, safest, and most certain Family Medicine that has  
yet been discovered. Being composed of nothing but the purest  
vegetable ingredients, they are suitable for either sex. They  
are equally valuable for curing and preventing disease.  
Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,  
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

**BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH,** Euston-  
road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVER-  
SAL MEDICINE, in Boxes at 7½d., 15s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 11s. each. Sold by the Hygienic Agents and Medicine  
Vendors generally.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT** renders the  
highest and most essential services to all  
sufferers from Hereditary Diseases,  
where the baneful poison displays itself in outward ulcerations  
or in glandular enlargements.  
This Ointment soon reaches the affected part,  
by drawing out virulent matters.

**GOUT or RHEUMATISM**  
is quickly Relieved,  
and Cured in a few days,  
by that celebrated Medicine,  
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.  
They require no restraint of diet  
or confinement during their use,  
and are certain to  
prevent the disease attacking  
any vital part.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,**  
the Best Remedy for  
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache,  
Gout, and Indigestion; as well as a mild aperient for delicate  
constipation, Ladies, Children, and Infants.  
At 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

**EPILEPSY or FITS.—A Sure Cure**  
in this distressing complaint is now made known in a  
Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Epilepsy,  
Preparations, published by Professor G. PHELPS BROWN.  
The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential  
manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known,<